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Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1872. NO. 67.

THE CAPITAL.

Custom House Investigation.

Examination of Ex-Collector Murphy—Printing Testimony—Japanese Embassy in Church—The Tariff Bill—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1872.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate New York Custom House Investigation Committee met this morning. Ex-Collector Murphy testified that he did not now hold any public office; was Collector from July, 1870, to December last. Being interrogated on the General Order business, he said he had been in office but a month or two when he closed Mason & Co.'s store and sent the goods to Leet & Stocking's store. He closed the store of Mason & Co. because a report was brought to him that goods were on the market being sold at a very low price, and that they were traced to that store. It was found, after removing and checking the goods, that over two hundred bales were on the Custom House books. Mason then disappeared, and had not been in New York since to his knowledge. The goods were removed after consultation with the Custom House officers. There had been no consultation with the President, Babcock or Porter on the subject. None outside of the Custom House and none of the parties above named ever used any influence with him. Last fall he was in Porter and Babcock's rooms and afterward saw the President. Secretary Boutwell came in from a room leading to the hall. The President said to him, "Murphy, there is so much noise and scandal about the young man Leet in connection with the General Order business, on account of his having been connected with me during the war, that I have come to the conclusion that that young man had better leave." To this Murphy replied: "The warfare on Leet originated with a steamship company for the purpose of getting the business themselves." In his opinion Leet & Stocking conducted the business well, and he did not feel like giving way to seamanship. There was no order from anybody in or out of Washington that made it obligatory on the Collector to continue the storage to Leet & Stocking. Witness felt that he could do what he pleased on the subject.

On being interrogated on the subject of removals owing to the course of certain Republicans on the General Republican Committee, he said his impression was that owing to articles in the newspapers to the effect that these gentlemen were acting at the dictation of Tammany they were removed. Orders came from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector and appraisers and, as he heard, to the weighers, that if any members of the general committee had acted as the newspapers described, they should be removed. If he himself did not receive such a letter, it was because it was thought unnecessary to send him one. Van Cleft, one of the parties discharged, was an engineer in the navy yard, and his removal was made at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Treasury made inquiry of him whether certain parties had been under the influence of Tammany. Witness answer was by letter. He gave the names of those who he had known to be corrupt. The General so pleased him with the suggestion about crushing Tammany that he mentioned the matter to the President. Witness never had but one idea on the subject of Governor of the State of New York, and that was favorable to Horace Greeley; but if at all his steps to retrace, it would not be his advice again. He thought Greeley's nomination would be for the best interest of the Republican party. What Townley said about timber having been spoken of in Canada about Corrigan was absurd, entirely untrue, and made out of whole cloth. Money was collected in the Collector's office for political purposes from the subordinates. The amount collected in his office was from $7,000 to $8,000, and from all other offices the aggregate was about $36,000. No one was removed for not contributing. He learned that the city government of New York made political assessments. He knew that one month's pay had frequently been taken from subordinates. He had been told so by those whose pay had been stopped. They had been used to recover assessments. The suit had been brought to trial, but the Judge dismissed the case without allowing it to go to the jury. He is a stockholder in bonded warehouses on the Atlantic dock, but none of the General Order goods were assigned to them. He would not advise the reduction of the customs forces in New York. It should neither be increased. There were not doors enough in the public stores for the goods. Witness said that Senator Conkling had never applied to him to appoint any body in the Custom House.

On being asked what result he struggled to obtain in the State Republican Convention, he replied that he did all he could to defeat Horace Greeley nominated Governor. He thought pretty much all those from the Custom House acted with him in 1871. He did all he could to keep the officers away from active participation. He did not recollect promising any offices to delegates for attending the conventions of 1870 and 1871, nor did he remove any one, nor did he employ any money to affect those conventions. On one occasion, however, he did use money. There was a club called the "Gridley Club," in which a man named Bennett was a prominent member. This man controlled a majority of the club, who were opposed to Gridley. Application he gave two hundred dollars, with the promise of more. This investment of money was to aid the rival of Gridley to delegate him by his own organization. It was the intention of witness to charge a fee to attend the General Order business through the Chamber of Commerce. He had been in office but a few days when a man named Col. Cornwell, a lobby agent at Washington, attempted to speak with all kind of things in the strongest language if he did not restore the General Order business to the foreign steamship companies. As a general thing there is a failure to trace packages lost after they are landed.

INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Inquiry having been made concerning the views of Messrs. Dawes and Garfield, in respect to the Cincinnati Convention, it is ascertained that Dawes to-day said to a Senator that, while he had no positive knowledge of the majority of the Republicans in the Senate, the course of the majority towards them, concerning the investigation of alleged abuses, had excited his personal sympathy. Garfield said that, while not aware that he had said anything that could be construed into hostility towards Gen. Grant, he likewise had been always in favor of the investigation of charges against public officers.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1872.

THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

Several weeks will elapse before the New Orleans special committee will make their report.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

J. R. Dillon, of New York, President of the Society for the Suppression of Obscene Literature, is here, for the purpose of having the law regarding this subject amended so as to make the penalties more severe.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

St. Patrick's day came in with a snow storm. The day was generally observed in the Catholic churches. Various Hibernian associations attended the services, the Knights of St. Patrick, a large body, appearing in uniform.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

No official information has been communicated as to the spirit in which the letter of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville has been received. Gentlemen in high official positions, however, think that the conflicting views of the two Governments will be reconciled.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will rise over the Southern, Middle and New England States to-night, with northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear and pleasant weather on Monday. A falling barometer will prevail during to-night, and on Monday over the northeast, with a rising temperature and winds veering to southern, and gradually extend eastward over the upper lake region.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means have not yet completed the Tariff bill. It will not probably be reported until the close of the present month. The members say they will not have time to revise the tariff thoroughly during the present session, but will report changes in some of the principal articles and enlarge the free list on the basis recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PRINTING TESTIMONY.

Six or seven additional witnesses have been summoned from New York to appear before the Custom House Committee. None of the testimony has yet been officially printed, but the committee yesterday passed a resolution with that view. It appeared from what the foreman of the Government printing office said to the committee that the Ku-Klux testimony occupied a large number of compositors, and the clerk of the Ku-Klux Committee remarked that the testimony taken before the latter committee would make ten volumes of 600 to 700 pages each.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Eddy entered on the pastorate of the Metropolitan church to-day, succeeding Dr. Newman. A short time after the commencement of the services this morning the Japanese embassy entered, and, with their attendants, were escorted to seats near those occupied by the President and Vice President of the United States and their families. A few sentences of the clergyman relative to the progress and to the distinguished representatives of the eastern nation on coming to the west to examine its civilization and general condition were interpreted in a low tone to the ambassadors by a gentleman who accompanied them. Immediately after the services the party were conducted out of the church by a private side door, where they took their carriages and were driven to the Arlington House.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1872.

POSSUMITE DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats here are professing to rejoice over the grand result in New Hampshire. From the N. Y. World down to losers of small bets on the White Mountain State election, all of them are consoling themselves on the advantages which the defeat will give them. All are trying to make themselves believe that no wing of the Democracy will henceforth advocate what they call "dead issues." The unexpected majority just achieved for Grant is expected to unite the South in favor of running a liberal Republican. They do not take into account that their rebel allies still believe in the last cause, and that they never will be induced to "promise" or vote for a Republican of any stripe or character. These reliable friends of Democracy will not be reliable for anything that Democracy may pretend to be which is adverse to their dead issue. They are in dead earnest in their opposition to all the platforms of popularity that can be produced in Ohio, and they will have a party of their own for the Southern States which will expose the pretenses of the Assistant Democratic Convention proposed to be held in Cincinnati. Does any man of experience suppose that the South can be induced to come out for a Republican candidate? If so, upon what principle of ratio-cination does he arrive at such a conclusion? While they run the risks of being hung for murder to prevent the operation of free laws for the negro, by joining bands of Kuklux, and still adhere to their pro-slavery views, what possible chance is there for a union of this element with that of the Republicans; and how can it be that any man in his senses can expect to get the Southern vote for a Republican candidate? But the party which is about to expire in agony needs consolation, and it would be cruelty to push upon them the conclusion of inevitable logic. There is no use any longer for such an obsolete party, and it is to be desired that it may give up the ghost in this inevitable spirit of hopefulness. B.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEW OF CARL SCHURZ.

A prominent German citizen visiting here from the west states that the course of Senator Schurz is deprecated by the most enlightened and progressive Germans in the West. They were delighted when he became a United States Senator, under such favorable auspices. Being an influential member of the dominant party, it was supposed that he would mature new systems of laws upon the tariff, finance, education, protection to the immigrant, naturalization, &c., and press them upon the consideration of his party. He now found that Carl Schurz's talents, though first-class in power, are only of the second order. He seems to be devoid of practical ideas and confines himself to fault-finding and scolding. In this manner he has lost the confidence of the dominant party, and in view of the New Hampshire election, his influence will be no greater hereafter than that of Garrett Smith or any similar purely negative man. This is to be regretted, because he might have done very much to unite the two nationalities more closely; but now, in so far as he is followed at all, it will lead to further separation.

Carl Schurz, shorn of his personal influence, becomes only a common scold, and the subjects which have caused him to expend so much research and eloquence are of no more account when compared with the great vital issues of a nation, than the wriggle of a school boy to escape upon the never settled theme of anticipation vs. participation. A victorious army has few stragglers and no deserters; and therefore the Davis or Cincinnati movement will be a failure. It is now evident that Grant will be re-elected by a two-thirds majority in the electoral college.

I give these sentiments precisely as they were expressed, as an indication of the drift of German opinion.

SUPPORT OF EDUCATION.

I am gratified to observe that yesterday the Senate, by a decided vote, amended the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill so as to make a very large increase in the amount appropriated for the Bureau of Education. The sum is still small and will have to be increased if the National Educational bill becomes a law in the form that it passed the House. It is the worst possible waste to attempt to economize in the necessities of educational facility, for which this Bureau is indispensible, and which cannot be furnished to our growing nation without expenses. As millions are the sinews of war, and war is often avoided by the education of the people, if a few thousands are found necessary as the sinews of education, solely as a preventive of war the spending of these thousands is, perhaps, the very best economy, besides furnishing the surest impetus to the progress of civilization founded on instruction in the arts of peace.

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

The House has been engaged in a long and interesting debate on the supposed new commerce and the subsidy to steamers. Mr. Brooks, of New York, threw himself into the support of this administration measure with great force, while some of the Republican members opposed the appropriation of money for this purpose. It seems quite clear that we cannot compete in our carrier trade on the ocean and in our merchant marine with England, who resorts to subsidies, without doing the same thing in our own interest. Many times the amount thus expended will be returned to the country through the added receipts from customs, according to the statistics presented to the House.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Carl Schurz was flatly contradicted by a witness before the sale of arms Committee yesterday. He stated that General Dyer had said in his report that one million breech loaders should be kept in the Arsenals to provide against emergencies. On referring to the report it was found that Schurz was wrong. The remarks alluded to what was thought by others ten years ago.

General Sickles has been granted an extended leave of absence from Spain. That is all that has been done thus far.

Secretary Boutwell has recovered from his late indisposition and is at his desk in the Treasury Department.

Wm. Newton was yesterday indicted in our Criminal Court for the murder of Samuel Lucas, in February last.

Gov. Howey, of Kansas, will send the testimony taken by the Senatorial Investigating Committee to Washington in the course of a week.

AGATE.

CINCINNATI.

The Liberal Movement—Redistricting the City—Civil Service Law Question.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, arrived here last night to consult with the leaders of the Liberal movement in regard to the May Convention. In an interview with a reporter of the *Times and Chronicle*, he named Garfield, of Ohio, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, and leading Republican members of the House, with whom known to be secretly in sympathy with the anti-Grant movement in the Republican party. He says Trumbull is his first choice for the Presidency, but that the Convention here will probably decide on Davis.

The *Times and Chronicle* this afternoon publishes a denial, which, it says, is based on authority of Senator Sumner, to the effect that he has neither consented nor been asked to preside over the Cincinnati Convention, and that with the present opinions he will decline to do anything of the kind.

The *Times and Chronicle's* interview with Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, makes that Senator one of the leading Liberals who will be members of the Cincinnati Convention in May; also a preference for Trumbull. The Senator is represented as saying that Chief Justice Mason and Governor Butler, of Nebraska, are in sympathy with this movement, and that Senator Logan is also counted on, and that positive assurances have been received that Voorhees and Hendricks, of Indiana, will co-operate with and support the movement. He says, further, that there are assurances of a large delegation from the South.

KNOTTY LAW QUESTION.

The counsel for the plaintiff in the petition for an injunction in the matter of redistricting the city into wards, applied before Judge Cox, of the Common Pleas Court to-day, for an attachment against redistricting, against the commissioners and city clerk for contempt, and for a rule against the Mayor to show cause why he should not be attached for disobedience to the injunction of Judge Cox in issuing his proclamation naming the boundaries of the new wards and other work for the commissioners. The fact was telegraphed that the Deputy Sheriff could not find the Mayor last Thursday, and so did not serve the injunction personally. Judge Cox refused to grant an attachment as petitioned against the clerk and commissioners, but granted a rule against the clerk, commissioners and Mayor to appear on Monday and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. Knotty questions of law seem to be involved in this matter, and such which good lawyers differ upon.

REDISTRICTING THE CITY.

Judge Cox this morning issued an order to Mayor Davis to show cause why he should not be arraigned for contempt in issuing a proclamation in regard to redistricting the city.

RAILROADS.

Toledo, Thorntown & St. Louis Air Line.

TOLEDO, March 16.—The largest meeting of bankers, merchants, commercial men and capitalists ever held in Toledo assembled at the Board of Trade rooms to-day, to hear from Col. Sprague, President of the Toledo, Thorntown & St. Louis Railroad, a statement of the progress and plans of that road, and particularly to correct certain representations unfavorable to the good faith of the company. After a full explanation by that gentleman and a free discussion of expression, the sense of the meeting was declared in a series of resolutions, including the following:

Resolved, That this meeting regard the construction of the Toledo, Thornton and St. Louis Air Line Railroad as an object of great importance to Toledo, and entitled to the hearty co-operation of its citizens.

Resolved, That this meeting, in behalf of the citizens of Toledo, do express the most hearty thanks to Col. Sprague for his efforts to secure the construction of a new railroad through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, between Toledo as the lake terminus and St. Louis.

THE BRIDGE AT OMAHA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, March 16.—Although the great bridge across the Missouri is completed and satisfactorily tested, from a hesitancy on the part of the Pacific Railroad to transfer freight with the eastern and southern lines terminating here, the bridge has not been put in use as yet. The object and efforts of the Union Pacific officials would be to compel the Iowa railroads to use the bridge and pay ten dollars per car toll and hold them answerable to all damages that may arise; but the Iowa roads terminating here have unanimously determined to assume no responsibility beyond their termini in the city. Cars at the rate of one hundred and fifty per day are crossing by the old transfer line, and will do so until the Union Pacific and Iowa roads are settled. The unanimous report of the Government directors deciding that Council Bluffs, and not Omaha, is the legitimate terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, has created a very marked activity in real estate and business matters at this point.

MAINE

Snow Storms.

BANGOR, March 17.—More snow is falling, attended with a severe gale. On the European & North American Railroad, and on the Piscataquis Railroad the snow is drifted fearfully. Some of the drifts are twelve feet deep. Some trains have been delayed forty-eight hours.

A dispatch from St. John's says another storm is impending. Nothing like the storms of the past two weeks have been experienced for years.

ROCHESTER.

Beaver and the Free Pipe Bill.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, March 16th.

Permit us through your columns to say to our honorable Senator at Harrisburg (Beaver county) that we hope that he will see that there is no unjust discrimination in favor of either of the present Pipe bills now before the Legislature for Beaver county. Let both bills pass on an equal footing, so as to give no just grounds of complaint. Any other course might prevent capitalists from investing their money in a county where they are not protected; indeed, it would only drive them away. Better hold out every inducement for the development of the wealth of the county than pursue a different policy. B.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Fire—One House Completely Burned Down and Another Damaged.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., March 17, 1872.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in a building on Main street, belonging to James C. Ruple. There was a quantity of whisky stored in the building, and it was also used as a cigar manufactory. The house was completely destroyed, together with the contents. The roof of the adjoining house, which was occupied by Shannon Margerum, was burned off, and the house much injured by water. M.

HOW GOULD WAS OUSTED.

Gen. Sickles' Review of the Campaign—How President Grant Assisted Him.

Gen. Sickles gave the following interesting history of the campaign against the Erie Rings:

"I was first employed against the Erie managers in 1869 while at the bar, with no intention of again taking part in public affairs, having declined several employments offered by the Government. At that time I advised against action in Erie matters, inasmuch as the Courts, Legislature, and Governor were against us, and there was no great public sentiment in our favor. I was again consulted in July last, and advised delay and adoption of a conciliatory policy. After the downfall of Tammany, and the election of last November, with its changes, it seemed to me the time had come to strike. The moment appeared opportune, and I so advised; but at that time I had no expectation of taking any active part in the movement. On the 1st of December, however, which I had been told was to turn to the United States, I met in Paris the principal representatives of the foreign stockholders, outside of the Heath and Raphael combination. I advised them as to what I thought they could do, but did not then undertake anything, not knowing how much time I should have, and not feeling at liberty to take such a responsibility.

"On reaching Washington I laid the matter before the President, and suggested that it had public importance in its relations to the national credit, and to all American enterprises requiring capital from Europe; in fact it was intimately connected with the development of the resources of our country. I told him the interest I felt in the matter as a New Yorker, and the mortification every American Minister was compelled to feel at the reproaches constantly thrown in his face by reason of the degradation of our Legislature, in the interest of rings, cabals and swindlers. Our name has been discredited everywhere on this account, and three-fourths of the renown and character gained by the war has since been discounted by these plunges of our politics. The Liberal leaders in Europe, whenever they quoted the example of America as a Republic, were snubbed by having brought to their attention these examples of Tammany, Erie Rings, and rings innumerable. They were told that the Republic was run by rings. Everything concerning the Tammany frauds and the Erie frauds was translated *in extenso* in the reactionary papers of Europe, and read in Berlin in Italy, France, on the Rhine, in London, and at Madrid. I presented all these considerations to the President, and asked him to let the stay here three months and see if I could not uproot this Erie Ring and put the management of the road in the hands of such men as would inspire confidence among those whose confidence we sought. The President said, 'Try it; you can have the three months.' I promised me all I could, and help he could give me consistently, and he has given it, and without his aid I could not have succeeded. After this interview with the President, and not till then, I undertook the work I asked for three months; and the work is accomplished, and I have twelve days left. This statement shows how absurd is the story concerning the Atlantic and Great Western Road. I have never mentioned this road to any one, and while I selected every one of the new directors, they will all say that I have said nothing to them on the subject of the Atlantic and Great Western. To-day, by mere chance, I have received a letter from Mr. McHenry, who represents this road, in which he says he would not accept a consolidation with the Erie Road on the basis the latter would offer—that he has more faith in his own road than in the Erie. Which is right, the Erie people can judge for themselves; I am not a railroad man. They are connecting roads, both having broad tracks, and naturally desire convenient running arrangements with each other. The trouble between the two roads has been that the A. & G. W. people keep their engagements, while the Erie people have made engagements and kept them only when convenient. It is natural, therefore, that the managers of the former should co-operate with Erie stockholders in desiring a change. I do not believe they had any other motive.

"The influence of this change will be felt in both continents. In England it will not only restore confidence in the credit of this country, but will tend to create a more friendly feeling toward us than has recently existed. It is not a death-blow to the elements which for the last five or six years have sustained the Democratic party in this State. It was their last ditch. Their last and only hope was at Albany on Monday, when Tweed, Barr, and 'Hank' Smith met with Gould at the Opera House to persuade the regular police to let the hirelings of the Erie Ring take charge of the Legislature the first day, thus overruling the orders and proper action of Superintendent Kelso, who had promised to maintain affairs in *statu quo*. I told Kelso that no policeman could settle the question for us; that we were there by the sanction of a majority of the Directors and by right; that we would yield to proper legislative or judicial authority. I told him at the same time that I did not ask him to decide the matter against Mr. Gould, as he had no right to do it. I therefore asked him to expell all persons from the building except so many of his own regular force as were necessary to preserve peace, and such officials of the Company as claimed to be in office. This he promised to do, and gave such orders to the officer he left in command. These orders were overruled in the midnight visit of the Commissioners and their Tammany allies, who did not dare show themselves by daylight. The next morning we found the premises in possession of Lynch and his force, and the lives of Mr. Archer and his subordinates would not have been worth straws, after this programme had been arranged by Barr, Smith, and the others, had not Mr. Archer sent for a large force of trusty expressmen, who protected him and his authority. The next morning Kelso, seeing his authority had been ignored and his orders violated, tendered his resignation. This alarmed those who wanted to overrule him, and they desisted from further interference. This Railway Police is another phase of the Tammany government which has ruled the State for the last three years. The Ring magnates obtained an act of the Legislature authorizing railroads to maintain a police force. I would recommend the repeal of this law to those interested in the reform of the City Government.

Suspected Attempt to Poison Travelers.

The Oregon *Herald*, of the 9th inst., says: A man arrived here on Saturday night from Montieello, and called at the store of C. H. Woodard, where he left some coffee grounds, which he wished analyzed. The analysis was made, and the grounds were found to contain a large amount of strychnine—enough to kill twenty men. The fate of the man was then brought the package for analysis was that he stopped at a house near Monticello—he would not state the locality—for breakfast with two companions. When they tasted the coffee they found it extremely bitter and disagreeable, and asked the host what was the matter with his coffee, as it tasted as if it contained poison. He replied that he did not know, and tasted it also; but he could not account for the peculiar smell and taste.

The coffee-pot being on the stove, the men poured out the liquid and examined the grounds, which they found were filled with whitish particles. Judging that it was poison, they took an emetic and so avoided any serious consequences. They had taken but two mouthfuls of the liquid. The analysis showed that the white particles were strichnine. The party who brought the grounds here stated that he knew no cause for the attempt, if attempt it was, at poisoning himself and companions, unless it was the fact that being dealers in cattle they were known to have several thousand dollars on their persons, and that the cupidity of some party led him to poison them to secure the money. No action has been taken in the premises yet, nor do we know that any will be taken.

A Southerner's Legacy to His Daughter.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Despatch.]

During the last week a petition for the enslavement of an old citizen of Richmond was admitted to record in the Chancery Court of this city. In it occurs the following passages, which are surely a curiosity in literature:

To my daughter ——, who has done so much to alienate my affections, but whom I still deeply and tenderly love, I give, as an evidence of the beauties of her doctrines of *secession* and *rebellion*, doctrines and aims which have reduced me from affluence to beggary, and as she yet thinks, perhaps, that the "Lost Cause" will be regained, she may think my bequest as valuable, more so, possibly, than the same amount given in *Yankee* securities, I give her the following, viz: 25 Confederate bonds of K., P. & Co., $25,000; 18 servants, emancipated by secession, $10,000; insurance and bank stocks, $15,000; all my claims against the so-called Confederate Government, for the wanton, cruel, and wicked destruction of my property on the 3d of April, 1865, of the 5th inst., testified to the extent of more than half a million dollars, but the above will suffice. She will see what the effect of secession has been, but for which I could have left all my children a handsome competency.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Execution of Communists.

Marshal Bazaine to be Court-Martialed—Taxation in France—Papal Infallibility—Professors of the University of Bonn Excommunicated—Mazzini Demonstration in Rome—The Treaty of Washington.

FRANCE.

EXECUTION OF COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, March 16.—The Commissioners of Pardons having rejected the appeals of Feder, Questet and Guard, three Communists convicted of murdering hostages, they were shot this morning at Satory.

CATHOLICISM IN FRANCE.

President Thiers, at a reception yesterday, spoke upon the Roman question. In his remarks he maintained that Catholicism is a tradition and an element of strength to France.

BAZAINE TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

The Assembly Committee submitted a report to the Assembly, recommending that Marshal Bazaine be court-martialed for his surrender of Metz.

DIED.

PARIS, March 16.—Chochin, Prefect of the Department of the Seine-et-Oils, is dead.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

At the session of the Assembly to-day, Thiers, in a speech, insisted that the Committee on the Budget should promptly decide on the question of new taxation. The delay of the committee in making their report was paralyzing to the Government and trade of the country. Thiers also presented a definite proposal of the Government for raising fifty-nine millions francs by taxation of textiles and fifty-six millions on other raw materials. The proposal of the Government gave rise to warm debate.

CITY FORTIFICATIONS.

The Assembly Committee on the defense of Paris condemn the present system of fortifications around the city. The Government has resolved to fortify the points occupied by the Germans during the siege of the capital.

REVIEW OF THE RECENT WAR.

The Duc de Grammont has issued a pamphlet reviewing the recent struggle between France and Germany, and showing that Bismarck had determined upon going to war.

CHALLENGE.

Cremer has challenged M. Suisset to fight a duel.

THE WAR ESTIMATES.

PARIS, March 17.—A compromise has been effected between Thiers and the Budget Committee on the war estimates, which are reduced to 19,000,000 francs.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Pere Jungua, a priest of Bordeaux, having been prosecuted for writings pronounced by his superior to be degradation of the Legislature, and in the interest of rings, cabals and swindlers. Our name has been discredited everywhere on this account, and three-fourths of the renown and character gained by the war has since been discounted by these plunges of our politics. The Liberal leaders in Europe, whenever they quoted the example of America as a Republic, were snubbed by having brought to their attention these examples of Tammany, Erie Rings, and rings innumerable. They were told that the Republic was run by rings. Everything concerning the Tammany frauds and the Erie frauds was translated *in extenso* in the reactionary papers of Europe, and read in Berlin in Italy, France, on the Rhine, in London, and at Madrid.

"I presented all these considerations to the President, and asked him to let the stay here three months and see if I could not uproot this Erie Ring and put the management of the road in the hands of such men as would inspire confidence among those whose confidence we sought. The President said, 'Try it; you can have the three months.' I promised me all I could, and help he could give me consistently, and he has given it, and without his aid I could not have succeeded. After this interview with the President, and not till then, I undertook the work I asked for three months; and the work is accomplished, and I have twelve days left. This statement shows how absurd is the story concerning the Atlantic and Great Western Road. I have never mentioned this road to any one, and while I selected every one of the new directors, they will all say that I have said nothing to them on the subject of the Atlantic and Great Western. To-day, by mere chance, I have received a letter from Mr. McHenry, who represents this road, in which he says he would not accept a consolidation with the Erie Road on the basis the latter would offer—that he has more faith in his own road than in the Erie. Which is right, the Erie people can judge for themselves; I am not a railroad man. They are connecting roads, both having broad tracks, and naturally desire convenient running arrangements with each other. The trouble between the two roads has been that the A. & G. W. people keep their engagements, while the Erie people have made engagements and kept them only when convenient. It is natural, therefore, that the managers of the former should co-operate with Erie stockholders in desiring a change. I do not believe they had any other motive.

"The influence of this change will be felt in both continents. In England it will not only restore confidence in the credit of this country, but will tend to create a more friendly feeling toward us than has recently existed. It is not a death-blow to the elements which for the last five or six years have sustained the Democratic party in this State. It was their last ditch. Their last and only hope was at Albany on Monday, when Tweed, Barr, and 'Hank' Smith met with Gould at the Opera House to persuade the regular police to let the hirelings of the Erie Ring take charge of the Legislature the first day, thus overruling the orders and proper action of Superintendent Kelso, who had promised to maintain affairs in *statu quo*. I told Kelso that no policeman could settle the question for us; that we were there by the sanction of a majority of the Directors and by right; that we would yield to proper legislative or judicial authority. I told him at the same time that I did not ask him to decide the matter against Mr. Gould, as he had no right to do it. I therefore asked him to expell all persons from the building except so many of his own regular force as were necessary to preserve peace, and such officials of the Company as claimed to be in office. This he promised to do, and gave such orders to the officer he left in command. These orders were overruled in the midnight visit of the Commissioners and their Tammany allies, who did not dare show themselves by daylight. The next morning we found the premises in possession of Lynch and his force, and the lives of Mr. Archer and his subordinates would not have been worth straws, after this programme had been arranged by Barr, Smith, and the others, had not Mr. Archer sent for a large force of trusty expressmen, who protected him and his authority. The next morning Kelso, seeing his authority had been ignored and his orders violated, tendered his resignation. This alarmed those who wanted to overrule him, and they desisted from further interference. This Railway Police is another phase of the Tammany government which has ruled the State for the last three years. The Ring magnates obtained an act of the Legislature authorizing railroads to maintain a police force. I would recommend the repeal of this law to those interested in the reform of the City Government.

Suspected Attempt to Poison Travelers.

The Oregon *Herald*, of the 9th inst., says: A man arrived here on Saturday night from Monticello, and called at the store of C. H. Woodard, where he left some coffee grounds, which he wished analyzed. The analysis was made, and the grounds were found to contain a large amount of strychnine—enough to kill twenty men. The fate of the man was then brought the package for analysis was that he stopped at a house near Monticello—he would not state the locality—for breakfast with two companions. When they tasted the coffee they found it extremely bitter and disagreeable, and asked the host what was the matter with his coffee, as it tasted as if it contained poison. He replied that he did not know, and tasted it also; but he could not account for the peculiar smell and taste.

The coffee-pot being on the stove, the men poured out the liquid and examined the grounds, which they found were filled with whitish particles. Judging that it was poison, they took an emetic and so avoided any serious consequences. They had taken but two mouthfuls of the liquid. The analysis showed that the white particles were strichnine. The party who brought the grounds here stated that he knew no cause for the attempt, if attempt it was, at poisoning himself and companions, unless it was the fact that being dealers in cattle they were known to have several thousand dollars on their persons, and that the cupidity of some party led him to poison them to secure the money. No action has been taken in the premises yet, nor do we know that any will be taken.

A Southerner's Legacy to His Daughter.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Despatch.]

During the last week a petition for the enslavement of an old citizen of Richmond was admitted to record in the Chancery Court of this city. In it occurs the following passages, which are surely a curiosity in literature:

To my daughter ——, who has done so much to alienate my affections, but whom I still deeply and tenderly love, I give, as an evidence of the beauties of her doctrines of *secession* and *rebellion*, doctrines and aims which have reduced me from affluence to beggary, and as she yet thinks, perhaps, that the "Lost Cause" will be regained, she may think my bequest as valuable, more so, possibly, than the same amount given in *Yankee* securities, I give her the following, viz: 25 Confederate bonds of K., P. & Co., $25,000; 18 servants, emancipated by secession, $10,000; insurance and bank stocks, $15,000; all my claims against the so-called Confederate Government, for the wanton, cruel, and wicked destruction of my property on the 3d of April, 1865, of the 5th inst., testified to the extent of more than half a million dollars, but the above will suffice. She will see what the effect of secession has been, but for which I could have left all my children a handsome competency.

NEW YORK.

The Oil Question.

General Order Business—The Play of "Twelve Temptations"—Legislative Investigation—Challis vs. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.—The Staten Island Ferry.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1872.

GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

There is much complaint among merchants at the failure of Collector Arthurs, of the Custom House, to inaugurate a needed reform in the General Order business.

The *World* says that Leet & Stocking sent a letter around to several of the steamship companies, addressed to the Collector, which recommended the firm and their warehouses. The canvassers for Leet & Stocking in this business, as inducements to get signatures, represented that the Collector would consider it a favor to have the letter signed, and that signers would lose nothing thereby.

CHALLIS VS. PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

In the suit of Challis against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which an injunction was issued restraining the Company from using its reserve funds for speculating, testimony was adduced to-day before the referee showing that Samuel W. Harned, who impeached the character of Challis, was himself unworthy of belief. W. H. Russell, J. E. Sickles, J. B. Fairchild, J. J. Anderson, Robert Bratner and L. M. Lavison Mortly, of Kansas, testified to the good character of Challis. Allen B. Stockwell, President of the Company, denied having loaned the money of the Company at usurer's interest or used it in speculation.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

The jury disagreed in the suit of Chevriere against the Staten Island Ferry Company as to damages in the Westfield explosion. The Sheriff, at the request of the directors of the company, has allowed the Staten Island ferry boats to run until Monday, when, if the claims of the sufferers by the Westfield explosion are not paid, an attachment will be issued.

THE PLAY OF "TWELVE TEMPTATIONS."

Jay Gould, in his testimony last evening, said that in 1869 he saw President Grant and Judge Barnard at the play of Twelve Temptations; had seen the President in a box with Colonel James Fisk and different bankers of this city; and had been requested to furnish any accounts they had with Cardoza, Barnard and a number of others.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

From testimony taken by the Senate Committee in the case of Senator James Wood, Tweed said Wood was elected in 1870 in opposition to the Erie candidates, notwithstanding Gould came to Wood and "sent" him ten thousand dollars; handed over ten thousand dollars, which Senator Wood voted according to the wishes of Tweed.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

In the insurance investigation, F. W. Ballard testified that he was the author of the charges appearing in the *Times* against Superintendent Miller. Ballard, under the name of Henry Browning in the *Times*. He is now satisfied that the charges are unfounded, though he believed them when they were written.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE BARNARD.

One of the charges presented against Judge Barnard relates to the appointment of a receiver in a case in 1857. The evidence contained that this charge should not be entertained, as the time goes back to his former term of office. This point is very important, and is to be hereafter decided.

THE "PRESS" ON THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The *Evening Post*, editorially says the name of Sumner will give character to the Cincinnati Convention, and it trusts that the meeting in that city will be the most influential and popular gathering of the year, and that its course will be such as to determine the Success of the Republican party.

SMUGGLING.

Jacob Arberg, said to have resided in Wheeling, W. Va., was discovered in attempting to smuggle gold and silver watches and jewelry by a case purporting to contain a piano, on the steamer Holsatia, from Bremen, yesterday. The contraband articles were seized.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

The jury in the Jumel will case reported that there was no possibility of their agreeing, and were discharged. It is understood that a new case for the plaintiff and three for the defendant.

INDICTMENTS.

The grand jury of Staten Island have indicted eight justices of the peace for corrupt misconduct of highways and others on charges of having testified to false facts against the county.

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day heard the testimony of Wm. M. Tweed and James H. Colegrove, concerning the charges against Judge Barnard.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

About sixty thousand men will join in the procession St. Patrick's day, and fifty bands of music. The military will number six thousand.

DEALING IN IMMORAL ARTICLES.

The police have just arrested Dr. Charles Manches, Rice & Co., and others, for dealing in immoral articles.

SMALL-POX.

There were eighteen deaths from small-pox during the week.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1872.

THE OIL QUESTION.

The Committee of the New York Petroleum Association has returned from the oil regions. They report the producers in earnest in opposing the attempted monopoly of the Southern Improvement Company, and each district committee, of which there are sixteen, refuses to furnish oil to that concern, even a contract having been broken in one case by the producer. The producers ran, if they found out the scheme, hold out long enough to force the Company to terms. Much assistance from capitalists, and offer as security the oil in tanks, which is secured by insurance and guaranteed against leakage. The object of the Southern Improvement Company is said to be to sustain the Cleveland refineries and control the market by raising freight charges on all producers selling to the monopoly. They already begin to feel the opposition, as oil has been coming here for several days, which they feared to interfere with. Owing to the strong feeling in the oil regions, it is quite possible that the Company will be ordered to close up its tanks and leave the oil regions altogether. Meanwhile the present combat work is dull and thousands of workmen are idle.

THE BARNARD INVESTIGATION.

In the Barnard investigation yesterday George Forbes testified to having visited the Judge on August 6th, in company with Mr. Fisk, a member of the firm of Field & Shearman, at a house in West Twenty-third street, owned by James Fisk and occupied in part as a real estate office by Mr. Ford, and that after a brief interview Barnard drew an order appointing Fisk and Coulter receivers of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. United States Commissioner Davenport testified to the release of a number of criminals from the penitentiary, without giving bonds, upon a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Barnard. The Judge addressed the Investigating Committee, saying he was prepared to admit all the Bar Association was endeavoring to prove relative to these prisoners at the proper time to justify that, and all other official acts.

FUNERAL OF DETECTIVE LAMBRECHT.

The funeral of detective Lambrecht who was murdered by George Lavery, took place to-

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110¾@110¾.

EVANS promises to appear before the investigation committee this week. He will keep his word, unless the rattling of dry bones in certain whited sepulchers shall again frighten him away.

WE WONDER if the *Leader* will permit the *Post* to call it "Rad," without a protest. Of course the *Post* knows the *Leader* is not a "Rad," but then, it makes no odds, so that its point can be gained, whether it states facts or not.

THE New York *Sun* made a poor guess in naming certain persons, as those among whom the Evans money was divided. We think we could come much nearer the mark and not half try. If we wanted the exact information we should likely call upon Geary and his man Friday.

ONLY two Democrats had the manhood to stand up in their places in the Senate and vote for free speech and a free press.—*Post.*

We are surprised that even so many as two could be found to vote "for free speech and a free press." Everybody knows that Democracy is consistent with itself and all its past history in opposing "free speech and a free press," and we are surprised to find the *Post* expecting anything else.

IT is stated that Senator Sumner has consented to preside over the deliberations of the forthcoming convention of the so-called Liberals. We should not be surprised if the announcement prove true. He has waded so far out in the shallow waters of opposition to the administration that he cannot get back, and must go on and on into deeper water until—well until he has ...d his strength and drowns. He is ...ittle sympathy, for the people ...nd called him back often enough ...aved him from danger and ruin. Let him go.

WE intended, on donning our new spring clothes, to give Messrs. Collins & McLeester, the well-known Philadelphia type founders, the credit of getting us up what we think to be one of the handsomest dresses of type that has ever been worn in this State. From the fact that we give them our orders, we have no hesitancy in recommending them to others. And, as to the mechanical appearance of our paper, credit is due to our foreman, Mr. D. L. Fleming, who, we believe, for good taste, judgment, and practical ideas, can't be excelled in this or any other city.

CHAIRMAN DAWES, of the House Committee of Ways and Means, rather overreached his privilege, and blundered, when he assumed the other day that the tariff on coal and salt would be removed. We can tell these new England protectionists that they cannot afford to exchange any of the great industrial interests of the country, and hope to succeed in maintaining protective laws for their peculiar manufactures. In this State we have tens of thousands who derive their daily substance from the products of our coal mines and salt wells, and their interests are just as important as the cotton spinners of Massachusetts and other States.

IT IS TO BE HOPED that the State Senate will kill the bill that has already passed the House, which makes a Congressional district out of the first fourteen wards of the city, and so much of the Southside as may be necessary. If no unusual pressure shall be brought to bear to defeat it, an amendment will be passed making the districts consist of all the territory situate between the rivers, together with so much of the Southside as may be necessary to furnish the requisite population, which would take in all districts along the upper Monongahela to the dividing line of Birmingham and East Birmingham, as one district, and the other to be made up with the Northern side and the remaining townships and boroughs of the Southside.

THE AIR is full of rumors connected with the Evans' matter, the Governor's supposed complicity and the reasons for the late appointment of an Auditor General, known to be tied neck and heels, are freely canvassed. It has become an almost accepted fact that no one can fill the office of Auditor General, who is not known to be a willing tool and a slave to his masters. We do not take any stock in the rumor of the division of the Evans' pull, among the persons named, and we shall await the full development of the plot, as it shall come from Mr. Graham's committee. We feel assured that the whole truth will yet come out, and the people will be let known just who got this stolen money. To this end, we again insist that Governor Geary and the newly appointed Auditor General be put on the witness stand. They can at least tell us all about *the proposed compromise.*

THE *Post* totally misrepresents, and we hope unwittingly, the objects of the Irish meeting lately held at City Hall, in this city. It was in no wise a party one, neither openly nor covertly. It was wholly in the interests of protection to American labor and industries, an effort, and apparently a successful one, to lay before the large body of our Irish fellow-citizens their duty to support protective measures, through advocates of protection, whether they be Democratic or Republican or Reformers. The only construction that can be placed on the *Post's* opposition to the movement, is that the Democratic party is opposed, as a party, to protection, and fears that in educating the Irish on the subject of protection, we are gradually weaning them away from Democracy. This will, no doubt, be the result, so sure as protective ideas once get into the heads of the people, but it is because Democracy is opposed to protection.

IT IS fair to be presumed that Mexico will continue in revolutionary practices even until the final consummation of all worldly things. Day after day accounts of the progress of the revolution now going on in that wretchedly distracted country are published in the papers, and no matter how diligent or earnest the reader may be in search of the true condition of affairs in Mexico, he will fail to arrive at any proper appreciation of the political situation. It has been manifest for many years that the Mexicans are incapable of sustaining government or enjoying the sweet rest and tranquility of peace and good order. We fear very much that the United States will be compelled to step in and take possession of that territory and adopt into our national family the unruly rebels and revolutionists. However, should they fall under the rule of our Government, they will soon be brought to terms and made as pacific as other people.

ENGLAND fears the accession of the Democratic party to power, and we are surprised that Mr. O'Donovan-Rossa should have been inveigled into the support of Ireland's enemy, in the scarcely indirect way in which he is now employed.—*Post.*

It is peculiarly refreshing to be told that proud England fears the accession of the weather-beaten and worn-out Democratic party to power, especially as she has only within a few weeks past been made aware of the fact that our Republican Government will not, under any circumstances, recede from the just demands made upon her treasury for damages done our commerce during the late war. Now, why should that mighty nation beyond the sea tremble and quiver all over in fear of the Democracy? Even the *Post* itself, and its politics are not to be denied, was an ally of Great Britain, as opposed to the United States administration, when the little tempest in the teapot raged over the Alabama question a few weeks ago. It had not one word of denunciation of our foreign cousins when they gave out that they would not abide by the Treaty of Washington, but had columns of abusive epithets and wicked adjectives to hurl at the President of our country when he calmly proclaimed that a bargain is a bargain, and that England must do as she promised to do or take the consequences. Yet "England fears the accession of the Democratic party to power," says our tory neighbor. What can she fear? Is her fright due to her belief that if that party be re-instated there will be such adequate protection thrown around the home labor of America, as to prevent her merchantmen from bringing into our ports the products of her own starving and ill-paid laborers? If so, surely England is a poor observer, for once reinstate the Democratic power, and all restrictions to Free Trade will be wiped out. Can it be possible that England fears that a change of Government in this country will mean a war upon herself? It is hardly reasonable to suppose that by displacing a military chieftain from the Presidential chair, and putting therein the choice of the peace party, that a foreign war would be likely to occur. But seriously, will our contemporary tell us the reasons whereon England bases her fears in the case? We cannot either discover or surmise the cause for any alarm on her part, should the Democracy overthrow the Republican party at the next election.

KIND WORDS.

Inasmuch as the religious press is given to truth telling, perhaps more than our secular contemporaries, we place double value on these kind words for the GAZETTE.

That staunch and ably conducted journal, the *United Presbyterian*, stops to say the following pleasant things:

"The Pittsburgh Daily GAZETTE comes to us in a new dress and considerably enlarged in size, and looked decidedly well in its vernal costume. The GAZETTE, which is the "oldest" paper West of the Alleghenies Mountains, has long been ranked among the first class journals of the country. Its present proprietors are gentlemen of energy and ability, and under their management it has greatly increased in circulation and influence. Its paper has come up fully six per cent. in price in Pittsburgh during the past week, we can only account for the enlargement of the GAZETTE at this time on the ground, as its columns testify, that advertisers have made increased demands on its space, as it will add greatly each day to the expense of publication.

The *Weekly Gazette*, which contains the leading editorials of the day, a carefully prepared religious column, most accurate market and stock reports, besides a large amount of miscellaneous reading, is one of the very best secular papers that we know of, and as such we can cordially recommend it. Messrs. King, Reed & Co., the proprietors, are very worthy gentlemen, and we heartily congratulate them on their prosperity, and the increased advertising patronage which has placed them under the necessity of enlarging their ably edited and influential paper.

It affords us unfeigned pleasure to see that the type foundry of Messrs. Collins & McLeester, of Philadelphia, is extensively patronized by the journalists of our city. The beautiful type with which the *Gazette* is printed was manufactured at their establishment expressly to the order of the proprietors, and reflects the highest credit on all concerned.

THE *Catholic*, the good opinions of which are to be coveted, says:

The Pittsburgh GAZETTE, the oldest of our daily papers, appears in a new dress. Although in its 87th year, the new garb gives it the youthful appearance of a newborn child of the Press family.

THE generous *Christian Advocate* has to say:

The Pittsburgh Daily GAZETTE appeared on Monday morning in a beautiful new dress and considerably enlarged in size. We are gratified at this evidence of prosperity and enterprise on the part of this the oldest daily in our city. The GAZETTE is ably and carefully edited, and is one of the most reliable and dignified of our city dailies.

THE OIL WAR.

In all trade agitations there are those who take advantage of the situation presented to make themselves conspicuous, if not notorious. Generally the men who have the least interest, the smallest amount at stake, either in name, reputation or money, are the most blatant and unreconcilable. Having nothing to risk they risk nothing in becoming *quasi* leaders in movements involving the fortunes and interests of others. In order that their names may figure in reports, that their impudence may thrive for a while, and that they may achieve an ephemeral notoriety for the hour, they resort to most despicable means, advise most imprudent measures and float like dead fish on the surface of troubled waters, while those who are really interested in the question involved, are compelled to suffer from their imprudencies. A fair representation of this has been furnished during the past two weeks in the oil regions. Some time ago there was sprung upon the producers a combination duly clothed with liberal authorities and privileges by legislative enactment, that, in their opinion at least, threatened to do vast damage to their pecuniary interests. Viewing the matter as they did they were justifiable, in the fullest meaning of the word, in organizing for self protection. Meetings were called and associations were formed. Calm and deliberate thought marked their movements, and it was not until penniless demagogues and hair-brained agitators got in among them, that the dignity of their course was made questionable. The producers, perhaps, on an average, represent as much brains and business capacity as any other class that could be named. They are men of pluck, generally rich and full of vim, and, striking a few off the list, are dignified and courteous gentlemen, in every way competent to take care of themselves, and never willing that vagabond adventurers should step in to afford them help. They feel that they will suffer from the operations of the South Improvement Company, if no earnest battle be made against it. But they do not under-estimate the strength of the foes against whom they wage war. It is no sham battle in their opinions. It is steel against steel; war to the knife with them. Reasonable themselves, they are willing to listen to reason. Confident of their ability to maintain their own interests, they do not wish that their boundary lines should form an impenetrable wall against outsiders who may be suspected of sympathyizing with their equally respectable opponents of the South Improvement Company. They want no exhibition of the latent mob spirit that dormantly lies under the crust of all communities. They in their hearts ignore the small-souled demagogues who seek to make personal capital out of the situation, and wish for reason to prevail. We say so much because we feel that the oil operators have been unjustly accused of being a mob of irrational beings; because they have been held responsible, as a class, for the acts of vandalism recently committed in the oil regions and for the stupid and cowardly threats that non-interested and shallow-brained tricksters have made against those who happen not to toss the cap in obeisance to King Petroleum and his cabinet. It is simple justice on our part to place the *really interested* producers right on the record, for they are men of sense and prudence, and should not be held responsible for the insane acts of those who have no more personal interest in the present quarrel than we have in the projected railway to the moon.

In connection with this subject, and in order to show that vandalism and violence are dreaded by the producers, we quote the following counseling and opportune article from their well conducted and consistent organ at Oil City, the *Register*, a journal which is intensely earnest in its opposition to the South Improvement Company, although it has preserved its own dignity and that of its able editor throughout the controversy. It says in Saturday's issue:

There is one thing we would impress upon the minds of our people. Be calm and moderate. Let no act of violence be committed now. The members of the Southern Improvement Company, have the same rights as any other visitors to the Oil Regions, and must have the same courtesy accorded to them in all instances. Let us do up our work openly, and in a manner worthy of our reputation, and our cause will be all the better for it.

Residents of our city just arrived from Harrisburg, state that our people are looked upon as a mob by outsiders. Certainly, as a mass, our people are undeserving of any such assertion. Thoughtless parties have doubtless indulged in threats, and vigilance committees have been too much talked of. But we are as yet unprepared to believe that the people of the Oil Region would be so unwise as to justify or even countenance any resort to force. If we are mistaken, then Heaven help the people of the Oil Region, for our case is indeed desperate. The Southern Improvement Company are chartered by the Legislature, and what they enact the law of the State is bound to protect, if it requires all the power of the State or the United States. Brief consideration will convince any one of the utter folly of attempting to cope with this monopoly by resorting to force. Such action will only result in benefit to them, and in utter disaster to us. It is the duty of every good citizen to frown down all movements subversive of law and order. Let the agents or members of the Sothern Improvement come here if they want to, but don't compromise with or sell them a barrel of oil, and do all you can, in a legal and honorable way, to break up their combination. But it is due to ourselves that this talk of violence should cease—we, the people, cannot afford to do it.

HOME INDUSTRY.

THE following petition is in circulation. It is to be hoped the prayer will be granted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, residing in —— county of —— State of ——, and engaged in the manufacture of earthen, stoneware and clay, drain and sewer pipes, chimney tops and flues, and other wares of clay, do most respectfully but earnestly remonstrate against the proposed reduction of duty on earthenware or stoneware.

And we do most earnestly petition you to make it the law of the land that hereafter all foreign earthenware or clay drain or sewer pipes or chimney pipes or chimney flues shall pay a specific duty of ($7) dollars per ton, and the bends, branches and other fittings of such pipes and flues, nine ($9) dollars per ton, and all foreign clay chimney tops shall pay a specific duty of ten ($10) dollars—*the duty on raw clay now being $5 per ton.*

Because;

1st. The wages paid in foreign countries to workmen in our business, viz: 24 to 63 cents per day, is less than one-half an American laborers can live on and support our families.

2nd. Nine-tenths of the cost of our clay wares is our labor, and the present duty is totally inadequate to counteract the effect of low-priced foreign labor.

3rd. We are credibly informed that under the present *ad valorem* duty, large frauds are being committed against the revenue by means of false invoices and other means, which render inoperative, even the slight protection we now have.

4th. By establishing the duty at $7, $9 and $10 per ton, any future frauds can at once be detected, as the weights cannot be falsified whilst the values can.

5th. During the past few years many millions of dollars worth of these foreign wares have been sold in our markets, whilst our own wares have in large part remained unsold on our hands.

6th. We, the workmen, find it difficult, from this cause, to procure steady employment, although the demands for such wares is sufficient to guarantee us steady work and fair wages.

7th. Although there are nearly one hundred factories located in fourteen States, North, South, East and West, with a capital of $5,000,000, and able to use 500,000 tons of clay and sand, and 200,000 tons of coal, and produce annually $10,000,000 of manufactured wares, and a capacity to employ over 11,000 workingmen, and support nearly 50,000 souls, yet some of these factories are now closed and one-half of the workingmen are without employment, whilst the foreign manufacturers are shipping to this country very large amounts of our line of wares, and many of our large towns and cities are purchasing foreign made pipes for public uses, whilst our home industry is forced to remain idle for want of customers.

BILLS have been introduced into our Legislature on behalf of some of our wealthiest eastern Life Insurance Companies, extending to them the privilege to invest money and loan their premiums received within this Commonwealth upon real estate security, upon the same terms and conditions as are now allowed to our Savings Banks and Insurance Companies. This is a move in the right direction. Every reasonable inducement should be afforded to bring foreign capital to our doors, and especially to prevent the heavy drainage of capital East. Money, like merchandize, will seek the best market. The price of it can only be regulated by the *demand* and *supply*. The *more* of it, the cheaper. It necessarily must be so, and manufacturing interests, as well as all other business enterprises, will feel its effects accordingly. The rapid growth of our western towns and cities is owing, in a great measure, to the liberal policy which has been established, of inviting eastern capital among them. The sooner that policy is established in Pennsylvania, the better it will be for the entire Commonwealth and especially for this city and vicinity.

It seems highly proper that Mutual Life Insurance Companies having no stockholders to absorb any portion of their profits or gains, the same belonging exclusively to, and divided among their policy holders, should be allowed to invest their premiums, when received, upon as liberal terms as can be had upon the same class of securities elsewhere, and particularly so when *three* dollars is paid into the State Treasury in the way of tax for every $100 dollars received as premiums, as in this State. No rate of interest that could be obtained on safe investments would enable the companies to realize even the lowest legal rate allowed by law on any moneys received by them for premiums. We hope the authority asked for will be granted.

We clip from the Beaver County *Press* the following notice of Hon. Ulysses Mercur:

Several good names have been suggested as the Republican standard-bearer for Supreme Judge, prominent among which we notice that of Hon. Ulysses Mercur, of Bradford county, present member of Congress from the Thirteenth District, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mercur is a resident of Towanda, Pa., where he was born, is about fifty-three years of age, a graduate of Jefferson College, and a lawyer of distinction. He was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Fremont, and in 1860 was a Presidential elector. He was President Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District from March, 1861, to March, 1865, resigned March 4, 1865, to take his seat as a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has been re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, making four consecutive terms. The district he represents is very close politically, the Republican majority being but about two hundred, which speaks better for his character and standing than anything we can say.

His nomination would add strength to the ticket, let who may carry off the laurels for Governor.

Judge Mercur is an able lawyer, and at present represents Pennsylvania on the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives.

He has hosts of acquaintances and warm friends in this part of the State.

Judge Sterrett, Hon. Wm. P. Penny, General Sweitzer, D. W. and A. S. Bell, Esq., and many others we might name were at college with him.

In addition to being a graduate of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, he is further identified with the western part of the State, in that he commenced the study of law with the Hon. T. M. Kennan, at Washington, Pa., and should he be nominated he will certainly receive the hearty support of our people and roll up a handsome majority.

AT the last ball given by the Duc d'Aumale a reform was inaugurated in ladies' *coiffeurs* by the Princesse Marguerite Czartoryska (nee Neuours), and supported by the Comtesse de Paris. Chignons are entirely done away with, the hair being drawn up from the sides of the head and raised high in front, the folds at the top being held with a handsome comb. A flower or ribbon on one sides completes the *coiffeur*. As this new style of head dress has been adopted by many of the ladies of the *noblesse*, and most of the Parisian journals are warm in its praise, American dames would do well to take notice.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

IT IS SAID that a Michigan log yields 10,000 feet of timber and a fact of still more interest is the result of the New Hampshire stump and polls.

THE time for the crocus is very nearly at hand, and the croakers have already appeared. They announce that in the vicinity of Frankfort, Kentucky, the fruit, especially the peaches, cherries and plums, is utterly destroyed.

WE have known some men to work all their lives to get into Congress, and even then not succeed, and here is this Southern Improvement Co., not a year old, yet it has already got into Congress, after having been in the State Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA is bidding the coming cholera defiance by going energetically to work to clean her streets and sewers. Last week Philadelphia was claiming to be the filthiest city in America, but we presume that now Pittsburgh is again without a rival in that specialty.

JUDGING by the hints of the Oil City *Derrick* the men who stood guard over Mr. Mawhinny's tanks, the night before Mr. Mawhinny published his explanation, in order to prevent the destruction of property, are to be spotted, and watched. Affairs seem to be in a curious condition up there.

GOVERNOR JEWELL, of Connecticut, has appointed March 29th as a day of fasting and prayer. This is a shrewd trick of the Governor's to make sure of having his fast day seriously observed, for, as it is Good Friday, it is sure to be observed anyhow by the Catholics, Lutherans and Episcopalians.

THE Chicago *Evening Post* blames the New York *Tribune* for its ignorance of Latin grammar. The *Post* should be more lenient, and remember that *Tribune* has not yet completed its English education, as, for instance, it seems to be unable to pronounce veracity, and can write slander, but seems not to know what it means.

SOME Kentucky Germans have at length organized a company, bought a thousand acres of land—150 miles from Louisville by rail—and gone to work to mine for coal and overthrow the city of Pittsburgh. If any of our coal men want to get rid of their property before it is rendered valueless by this revolution in Kentucky, they may, perhaps, begin now.

BOHEMIA has been the sick, cross, peevish child of the Austrian Empire ever since Von Beust's enlightened policy put Hungary into a good humor. Bohemia was nominally at the bottom of Von Beust's removal, and Andrassy's consequent elevation, and by Saturday's telegrams we observe that the latter gentleman hopes to cure the distemper of Bohemia by a change of Diet, but we do not believe he will find the remedy sufficiently powerful.

WE are not sure, but still we think that we see signs which induce us to believe that the New York *Tribune* is now on the turntable, and will before long be steaming merrily along, over the back track. If this be not the case, what does it mean by attacking a Boston clergyman who spoke disparingly of Judas? It says: "As for Judas, what does the Rev. Mr. Fulton know about him, except that he made a great mistake, and that he most bitterly repented?"

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks: "The Pittsburgh GAZETTE ironically remarks that Grant tempted Eve to steal the apple. Grant would not, perhaps have tempted Eve to steal the apple, but he would have turned her out of the garden had she neglected to give him the fruit after she had stole it." We are glad to know this, we have wanted to know it a long time, but we had been told that besides Adam and Eve, whose loss we mourn, there was but one other person turned out of the orchard where the apples grew, and we were not altogether certain before, that he was employed on the *Courier-Journal*.

Terrible Kerosene Disaster.

The Detroit *Post* furnishes the following particulars of a late kerosene calamity in that city:

A tenement house in Gratiot street was occupied in part by Nathan Ferguson, a colored sailor, and his family, consisting of a wife and child. On Wednesday morning Ferguson got up to build a fire in a stove, which, unknown to him, contained a quantity of smouldering embers and coals, and, to facilitate operations, poured a quantity of kerosene upon the kindling. In an instant the dangerous fluid communicated with the coals and ignited, a solid sheet of flame flashing up into Ferguson's face and setting fire to his clothing. The can, which he held in his hand, exploded, and the burning oil scattered all about the apartment. Almost instantly the fire communicated to the bedding of the couch upon which the woman and child were stepping, and they, too were enveloped in flames. Ferguson was the first one to make his way out of the building, which, being an old shell and as dry as tinder, burned with startling rapidity, and was by this time all ablaze. The unfortunate man was clothed with fire from head to foot, and what little clothing he had on was entirely burned from his body, the flesh being literally roasted. Shrieking aloud with pain he rolled himself in the snow, and shouted for assistance, which soon came, but too late to benefit him. The woman and child barely awakened, and stupified by the fire and smoke, were unable to make their way out of the house until they were horribly burned.

As soon as possible the unfortunate victims were conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital. The patients presented a most horrible appearance. In one of the lower wards lay Ferguson, whose case is considered hopeless. His face, arms, shoulders, and, in fact, nearly his whole body are burned so that the skin and flesh have peeled off in large flakes. It is feared also that he has inhaled the flames and is seriously injured internally. Although the poor fellow suffered untold agonies, he was conscious and able to relate the circumstances of the melancholy affair. In the cradle at the foot of Ferguson's bed lay his step-son, named George Moore, a boy about five or six years of age. The child was also terribly burned about the face and upper portions of the body; and only the occasional spasmodic contraction of a limb or a feeble moan indicated the presence of life. His recovery is also a matter of extreme doubt, although this case is the most hopeful of the three.

The most heart-rending sight, however, was presented by Mrs. Ferguson, a young colored woman about twenty-five years of age, who lay in one of the female wards. The upper portion of her body was almost one solid burn, the flesh being literally roasted, and emitting a peculiar smoky odor, similar to that of cremation. The face was puffed and swollen beyond all semblance to the human countenance, the eyes closed up, the lip horribly swollen, and the baked flesh of the right cheek burst open like a kernel of popped corn. The sufferer was delirious, and suffering the most excruciating agony. It would seem impossible that any person could survive such injuries, and if the woman lives her recovery will be little short of miraculous.

American Scandal in Paris.

A correspondent writes to the *N. Y. World*: A very well known citizen of New York, famous for the fortune he has made by the sale of patent medicines, was in Paris with his wife. They had been there for some time. He is extremely addicted to gambling; his trip abroad is said to have been undertaken chiefly to break him from this vice, which is making serious inroads on his fortune. He returned to his rooms in Paris one morning about 2 o'clock. His wife was not in their lodgings, but he knew where she was to be found, so he went to the house of a Mrs. B—, and found that lady, his wife, and two men busily engaged in playing cards. The New Yorker flew into a towering rage, and upbraided his wife in the most intemperate language. Early the next morning the outraged wife obtained the certificates of two or three French physicians, who had never seen her husband, swearing that he was insane and should be placed in a lunatic asylum. Armed with these she went to Mr. Washburne, and through his intervention made the police arrest her husband and lodge him in a madhouse. Meanwhile Mr. Washburne grew uneasy at the thought of the responsibility he had assumed, and the next day sent an American doctor to see his incarcerated countryman. This doctor at once discovered that his countryman was sane, and he was liberated.

A Missouri "Unpleasantness."

We learn (says the *Missouri Southwest News*) that on the evening of the 4th inst. there was a considerable battle in Marshfield between three men from Douglas county, supported by two Marshfield men, one Bass and another man whose name we cannot learn, who constituted one party in the affray, and the Town Marshal, Riley Stanford, aided by Major Bush and a young man named Jackson. It seems, from the statement of our informant, that the Douglas county men, who were drinking, commenced making a disturbance, firing their revolvers, &c., whereupon the Marshal interfered to quell the disturbance, when shooting commenced in earnest, and resulted in wounding one of the Douglas county men named King—not dangerously, and killing two of their horses, and ended in their capture by the Marshal and his aids. Bass, of Marshfield, interfering in behalf of the Douglas men, the Marshal knocked him down, and, placing his knee upon him, furnished that fish with gills by cutting his throat from ear to ear, but although he may have been skillful in surgery, the knife was so dull and the hide so very tough that the cut is so shallow the prayers of the Marshfieldites for the recovery of that old gent are about to be answered.

American Energy.

Promptness of action is a characteristic of Americans. They do not waste time when there is money to be made, an obnoxious enemy to be killed, or any other duty to be performed. In Corsica, where the vendetta is a nearly sacred institution, a private war may be carried on between two families for a century, and no higgeration will be entirely content if one is killed once in thirty years. Note on the other hand the energy which the American infuses into his local feuds. The other day an American, somewhere in Arizona, was killed by a Mexican. His friends roasted not lime but instantly shot a casual Mexican. The Mexicans, who, though a degenerate race, still have some of the virtues of republicans, collected their forces and sacrificed another American. In monarchical Corsica, the injured Americans do? They instantly made a raid on a Mexican settlement, and killed four men in the handsomest style, and when a fifth man sought refuge in a town and declined to come out and be shot, they blew up the house and shot the man, doubtless as he was sailing through the air. Such is the energy and promptness of the noble borderers of the West.

Justice in the West.

Those persons who have never visited the border settlement of our Western States have little idea of the peculiarly primitive, rude and summary manner in which crime is apt to be committed and justice administered there. Recent occurrences at Abilene, Kansas, illustrate in a manner the condition of frontier society. Abilene was for a long time one of the principal points on the line of the Texan cattle trade, and naturally furnished a temporary harbor for an immense quantity of the "rough" element. Two or three Marshals, selected for their courage and physical prowess, and seconded by several determined but law-abiding citizens, attempted in succession to preserve order, but were either killed or took themselves off just in time to preserve their necks. Finally the cattle route was diverted to Newton, a town some distance off, on the line of a railway, and Abilene regained a considerable degree of peace and quietness. For some months the citizens had been congratulating themselves on this improved state of affairs, when on the 17th ult., a tailor named Kelley was found to have been robbed and brutally murdered in his own house. The incensed committee at once took active measures to discover the murderer, which was soon rewarded by success. A German named Elsizer was the criminal, as was proved by the presence of some of the victim's money and clothes about his person. Of course every one must know the sequel. Of Elsizer's guilt there was no doubt, and the citizens accordingly convened, forced the jail, removed the prisoner and hanged him without superfluous delay, thus adding another name to the exceedingly long list on Judge Lynch's black book.

PLAIN PRESCRIPTION.

There is no form of lung disease which cannot be cured by a timely resort to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Let it be understood that it is a strengthening and not a weakening medicine, that in no case of disease can it do harm.

It will purify and cleanse the blood of all impurities.

It is simple and plain in its principles of action, and it has rescued many a suffering invalid from the jaws of death.

The mode of operation of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is fully explained in Dr. Keyser's Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases, which will be sent free wherever it is ordered.

Dr. Keyser examines all his lung cases before treatment with his LUNG SOUND, the most perfect instrument ever devised for auscultating the lungs.

Price of Lung Cure, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen; to be had at the Doctor's Store and private medical office, 167 Liberty street.

ATMOSPHERIC POISON.

The spring sun calls up something beside the flowers and grasses. It evolves from the damp earth, fetid rivers, stagnant pools and black morasses, the gaseous provocatives of disease. From the offal and garbage of unclean cities, too, it exhales an effluvia destructive of health and vigor. Periodic fevers of various types are now raging with unusual virulence in various parts of the country, and there are complaints from all quarters of a singularly unhealthy spring. What is to be done in this emergency? The answer is simple and to the point. Strengthen the body. Weakness predisposes the system to disease. Commence at once a course of the most genial of tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Be assured that the germs of epidemic and endemic fevers will never infect the physique that has been fortified and regulated with this glorious vegetable restorative. A moist atmosphere aggravates dyspepsia, and all diseases of a bilious type, and the sudden thermometrical changes common at this season, are a severe trial even to strong constitutions. There is but one way of combatting these deleterious agencies, and that is by invigorating the body and imparting a healthy activity to all its functions. The only specific required for this purpose is Hostetter's Bitters. Of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, it is the purest and the best. Its medicinal ingredients include all the juices and extracts of the most approved tonic, anti-bilious and antiseptic products of the Botanic kingdom, and they are combined with a stimulant far superior in quality to the alcohol used in preparing the tinctures and extracts of the "regular" pharmacopeia.

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!

Why suffer with Corns?

CORN SHIELD PLASTERS
Will Cure any Corn or Bunion.
Will Cure any Corn or Bunion.

They are clean and easily applied.
If you want something to cure certain, get the
CORN SHIELD PLASTERS, AT
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.

Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this Improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the

PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET.
J. S. BELL,
mh6:m26 AGENT.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO, 13 Maiden Lane, New York.
MWF

Important to Housekeepers.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue,
Have received for the Spring trade a fine assortment of SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, &c. Also, a large stock of the best quality of SILVER-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES. mh9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
W.M. SEMPLE'S.
AT 18¾ CENTS.
White India Twill,
A Superior Article for Aprons, a great bargain.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Prints, in short lengths.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Light Prints, } Best quality,
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints, } slightly
At 8½c., Fast Col'd Purple Prints, } unsprinted.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Second Mourning Prints.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c., Plain and Figured Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
At 44, 55 and 62½c., Black Mohair Lustres, extra good bargains.
At 37½c., Bright Colored Plaids, double width.
AT $1.25,
White Bed Quilts,
Marseilles and Honeycomb, Large Size.
At 12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
At 6, 12, 18¾ and 25c., Gents' Silk Neck Ties.
At 30c., Embroidered Handkerchiefs, a job lot, all pure Linen—very fine quality.
At 50c., Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 12½c., Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 18½c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose—extra heavy.
Some Extra Good Bargains in Ladies' and Misses'
Handkerchiefs and Lace Collars
ON COUNTER, AT
W.M. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
SILKS! SILKS!
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Full lines in the Best Makes, at the Very Lowest Prices.
COLORED SILKS,
In all the New Spring Shades of Pink, Blue, Brown, Scarlet, Green, Lavender, Pearl and Drab, suitable for Evening Dresses, Over-Skirts, Trimmings, &c.
Turquoise and Corded Satins,
In all Colors for Trimming.
New Spring Goods
ARRIVING EVERY DAY AT
RETAIL STORES.
Nos. 197 & 199 Penn Ave.

mh13 REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Have Removed
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
(Opposite Wood street,)
AND OFFER AN
ELEGANT NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
CHEAPEST LUMBER IN THE CITY.
Hoop, Jones & Co.,
WHITE PINE,
Yellow Pine and Hemlock
FLOORING.
SIDING, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
65 and 67 Sandusky street,
(Adjoining Passenger Station W. P. R. R.)
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Lath, Shingles and Pickets Always on hand. mh11:180

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458 REBECCA STREET.

We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. ja22-j66

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
W.M. SEMPLE'S.
A NEW STOCK OF
Millinery, Trimmings & Notions.
Dolly Varden Skirts.
DOLLY VARDEN BUSTLES.
White Skirts,
White Aprons,
Lace and Embroideries,
Lace Ruffings for the Neck,
Gents' Neck Ties,
Ladies' Neck Ties.
New Hats and Bonnets,
BONNET RIBBONS
AND
FLOWERS.
Sash Ribbons—Crape Veils,
English and French Crapes,
Boys' Underwear at 50, 62 and 75c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Gents' Cloth Shirts at 62c., 75 and $1.00.
Gents' White Dress Shirts.
Velveteens and Satins,
Shawls and Shoulder Scarfs,
Corsets, Switches and Chignons,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,
At Very Low Prices
AT
W.M. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
GENTS' F

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 16, 1872.

A proposition is pending to establish in New York City "The United States National Bank," with a capital of $5,000,000, and liberty to increase it to $20,000,000. It is proposed that the stock be offered to the bankers and representatives of the National banks throughout the country. Such an institution, it is supposed, will be accepted and allowed by the authorities at Washington. The purpose is probably to be prepared, when the proper time arrives, to accept the position of a redeeming agency for National bank notes.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1871	115½	115¾
5-20—1862	111½	111⅞
" 1864	111¼	111⅝
" 1865	112⅜	112⅝
" 1865 new	111	111¼
" 1867	112½	112⅝
" 1868	112½	112⅝
10-40s	108	108½
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
Gold	110¼	110¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	90⅞	(Ex. Div. 99½
Pa Scrip	94¾	94¾
Erie	42⅞	43½
Reading	113⅜	113½
Lake Shore	93	93
Fort Wayne	98	98¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	113⅞	113¼
Chicago & N. W	78¾	78¾
Do. Preferred	92¼	92
St. Paul, Common	59⅜	59
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Wabash	36½	36¾
Union Pacific	37¾	36⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	45⅞
Pacific Pail	62½	62
West. Union Telegraph	71⅝	71⅜
Adams Express	98⅝	99
American Express	74	74½
U. S. Express	74½	—
Wells, Fargo	76	—

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Penna. Central	59	59⅜
Penna. Allotments	57	57
Reading R. R	56⅝	56½
Camden & Amboy	125½	125½
Lehigh Navigation	39	39
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	36⅜	36½
Central Transportation	46½	46½
Empire Transportation	55	55
Mingo Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	73½	73¼
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¼	93¼
Lehigh Valley R. R	63	63
Philadelphia & Erie	26¼	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼	16¼

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$1,472,500
Specie, decrease	118,200
Legal Tenders, decrease	1,373,100
Deposit, decrease	4,343,100
Circulation, decrease	23,500

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	107⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112¼	U. P. R. R	

NEW YORK, March 16, 1872.

Gold opened dull at 110¼ and was steady throughout the day at 110¼ to 110¾. Loans were 4 to 6 to 3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $33,000,000. Specie exports for the week $730,640. The money market closed up very easy at 7 per cent. on call. The bank statement is favorable and shows that the banks have made a net gain of $136,750. The banks now hold $925,510 above the 25 per cent. required by law. State bonds dull, but steady. Governments opened very strong and prices were higher to-day. Stocks opened firm, with Erie again the principal feature. Erie, after declining from 47⅜ to 44, rallied to 45¾ and closed at 45¾. Boston, Hartford and Erie declined from 7 to 6¾, and closed at 6¾. The great break in Panama from 100 to 91 was a general surprise. Adams Express opened at 98 and advanced to 99¾. There was a general strength in prices. The excitement of the week had abated materially at the close.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881; 115¾; 5-20's of '62, 111¾; do of '64, 111¾; do of '65, 111¾; do new do 111½; do of '67, 112¾; do of '68, 112⅝; 10-40s 108½; currency 6s 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessee old, 68½; do new, 66¾; Virginia new, 56; do do old, 54; North Carolina old, 38¼; do new, 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 71¾; Quicksilver, 36; Adams Express, 99; Wells-Fargo, 76; American Merchants' Union do, 74½; United States do, 73½; Pacific Mail, 61¾; New York Central, 90¾, ex-div.; Scrip, 90¾, ex-div.; Erie, 45¾; do preferred, 79¼; Harlem, 112¾; do preferred, 125; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 119¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 78¾; do preferred, 93½; Rock Island, 113½; New Jersey Central, 112¾; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 79¼; Wabash, 37; do preferred, 57; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 26; do preferred, 60; Chicago and Alton, 117; do preferred, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 45¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 88½; Burlington and Quincy, 126; Lake Shore, 93½; Panama, 24¾; Illinois Central 132; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102; Union, 91¾.

Iron Markets.

YOUNGSTOWN, (Ohio.)—The demand for metal still continues active with no metal in the market. Most of our furnaces have their productions sold a week ahead, on orders about a week old, ranging from $44, down. We quote one rate last week of a hundred tons of gray iron by Andrews & Hitchcock at $48, and a hundred tons of white iron at $ 6. The Himrod Furnace Company is holding it ons at $48, and has little or no difficulty in disposing of its metal as rapidly as it is made. The general impression seems to be that iron will still advance, although furnace owners generally fear that it is as high already as is consistent with their own interests. The demand however being in excess of the supply, there is reason to believe that the rise will continue. We quote prices as follows: Foundry iron, $51; Open Grey Red Short, $48; Close Grey Red Short, $45,50@47,50; Mottled, $46@47; White, $456@46.—*Register.*

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Cotton steady; middling 21⅝@22c. Flour firm; family $7,25@9,60. Wheat steady; red $1,58@1,60. Rye steady at 92@94c. Oats dull and unchanged at 38@42c. Corn dull at 44@45c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Mess pork quiet and unchanged at $11,75@12,00; latter price asked. Lard steady; sales of steam at $8,40 and kettle at $8,50. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders sold at 4c; sides 5¾@6⅞; mostly held at 4½@6@6¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; sales of shoulders at 5½c; sides 6¾@7c. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4,00@4,60; receipts 1,300. Whisky: demand good at full prices; 94c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 16, 1872.

ASHES.—Common Soda Ash, 7; refined, 8; Nitrate Soda, 5¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER.—May be quoted at 5½@6 for common to medium and 7@7½ for prime to choice.

APPLES.—Quiet but prices are fully sustained; sales at $3,50@4,50 ₱ bbl for common to medium and $5@5,50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER.—There is in active demand for the better grades and we can report sales of prime to choice roll at 30@33. Common butter is in good supply and dull.

BROOM CORN.—Small sales within the range of 5¾ to 9 cts ₱ lb, according to quality.

BEANS.—Prime to choice Navy, in small lots, quoted at $2,50@2,75 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Is quoted steady at 4½ cts ₱ lb, and $8,50 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales at from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

CARBON OIL.—Is quiet and unchanged; quoted at 20 cts by the car load and 20@3 cts additional for small lots.

COUNTRY LARD.—The demand is fair and we can report sales at 8½@9 cts ₱ lb.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,50@7 ₱ case; Tomatoes, $4,50@5; Corn, $5, $6,50 and $7, according to brand.

CHEESE.—Our market is firm and stocks are very much reduced—many houses are entirely out. A late New York paper says: "Many of the holders of fine cheese have fixed upon 20c as the price of to-morrow, and are selling a few at those figures to jobbers. There is no fine cheese can be shipped at these rates, the foreign markets not responding. English shippers hold considerable quantities of cheese here, which they can either send ahead if the London prices advanced sufficiently, or they can sell them at a profit on this market, unless there is a backward movement, which is not likely to succeed. Some contend that the large stock will so check the consumption, and call in cheese from the west, that it will be slow working off even the light supply on hand. Then, again, there is a feeling upon the near approach of new cheese, that the market is getting too excited for a healthy movement in starting the spring sales of new. Quite a number of factories have begun operations in Herkimer county, one of which promises to send in 80 boxes of new cheese next week."

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches in rather better inquiry, but there is no improvement in prices; sales, in a jobbing way, at 10@10¾ for halves; 9@9¼ for mixed, and 7@7¼ for quarters. Apples in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 7@8 for common to medium, and 8¼@9 for prime to choice.

EGGS.—Continue to arrive freely and notwithstanding there is an active demand, prices are weak though without quotable change; we report sales at 20@22. Some dealers are impressed with in consequence of the near approach of "Easter" that the market will do better, while others are working them off as fast as they come in, having no confidence in the market at this season of the year.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese feathers are in light supply and firm and unchanged; 72@73 to the grade, and 56@7 cts more for small lots.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet and unchanged—the demand is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants. We continue to quote in a jobbing way at $7,40@7,60 for fair to good spring wheat; $7,75@7,80 for choice do; $7,50@7,75 for fair to good red winter wheat and $7,90@8 for choice. Rye Flour, $5,50.

FISH—Mackerel—No. 1 Shore, $19; No. 1 Bay, $16; No. 2 Shore, $14,50; No. 2 Bay, $13; No. 3 Lge, $9. In half barrels, quarters and kitts the usual difference of 32 cts ₱ package. Codfish, $4,25, $4,50 and $5. Herring $3,25, in hf bbls. Cod Fish—Georgia Bank, 6½@7; Grand Bank, 6@6¼.

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat, and there is very little stock, except what is held by the millers and jobbers. Market unchanged, $1,60@1,63 for red, and $1,65@1,68 for white—there does not seem to be much inquiry. Oats continue quiet, but prices are without quotable change; sales of white, by the car load, at 48—mixed may be quoted at 47. Corn is quiet and unchanged—the offerings are perhaps not so free, but then there does not seem to be much inquiry; we continue to quote at 57@58 for shelled, in small lots, and 56@56 in the car; sear, 56@58 for mixed, in bulk, and 59@60 for prime yellow. Rye is unchanged at 97@98, and Barley at 75@80 for spring, and 80@85 for fall. Further than there does not seem to be much inquiry for any kind of grain, and the market are dull and the tendency in prices is downward.

GROCERIES.—The market presents but little that is worthy of special notice. Sugars continue firm, under the influence of the advices from the east, but, as yet, there has been no quotable advance in this market. Molasses, especially choice new crop New Orleans, firm with an upward tendency. Spices, Syrups and Rice steady but unchanged.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java 28. Roasted, pure, 28; lower grades, 27@27½ cts.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; do A., 12¾; do B., 12¾; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¾. Chesapeake do Ex. C., 12¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¾@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 60; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 40@50.

HAY.—Continues dull but unchanged; we continue to quote, on wharf and track, at $18@22, according to quality. Now that navigation has been resumed, increased receipts may be expected.

OILS.—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 85@87, and No. 2 at 63@65. Linseed Oil, 90@92.

ONIONS.—We can report a fair jobbing movement in starting the spring sales of new. Quite a number of factories have begun operations in Herkimer county, one of which promises to send in 80 boxes of new cheese next week."

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EGGS

HOME NEWS.

Meeting of the Rollers and Heaters.—A meeting of the Rollers and Heaters was held at the "Bulls Head," on Second avenue, Saturday evening. The business intended to be brought before them was the subject of having their wages raised thirty per cent above the present prices paid. As the leading spirits of the organization were not present, they adjourned to meet Saturday evening next at the coleman place.

Drowned.

John Quinn, a lad nine years of age, was drowned in the Monongahela river on Saturday evening about six o'clock, at Dilworth & Porter's Landing, South Pittsburgh. The boy, with one or two companions, had been sitting in a flat at the point mentioned, fishing, and the little fellow in attempting to step from the gunwale to a raft that was lying along side of the flat, missed his footing and fell into the water. The body was not recovered until about ten o'clock Saturday night.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury. The parents of the boy are in very destitute circumstances, the father having some years since lost a leg while working on the river; and in consequence of their poverty, the remains were interred at the expense of the county.

More Than He Bargained For.

A one armed vagrant, known as Pat Moran—and quite well known in police quarters—was before the Mayor yesterday morning, for the—well, we will not attempt to enumerate the times he has figured in the Mayor's Court recently. At any rate, he had been, on Saturday night, practicing his old dodge—begging for money to support a family, consisting of a mother and several small children. And, as he has been wont to do on previous occasions, the contributions amounted to the sum of ten cents, behind him away, and got himself something to support his spirits while prosecuting his endeavors to get bread for his hungry little ones. He must have been laboring incessantly before the officer came to his assistance, for he was evidently very much fatigued. Yesterday when asked by the Mayor what he had to say for himself, Pat handed to His Honor what he claimed to be a pass on one of the railroads. It was written on one of the Western Union Telegraph blanks, and read thus: "To the conductors.—Patrick Moran having lost his arm on the railroad, and now take Patrick Moran to his family. Mr. McKnight Will Pay This."

The Mayor furnished Patrick a pass on the West Penn Railroad, to Claremont Station and return, good for thirty days.

Amateur Convention.

The interest in Amateur Literature, which was created by the meeting of the National Amateur Press Association in July last, will again be aroused by the announcement of a meeting which was held Friday last, the 15th inst., at the residence of Mr. Berkowitz, of the *Keystone Youth*, called at the request of the editors of seven of our western cities, to learn the opinion of the Pittsburgh youth in regard to the formation of a Western Amateur Press Association. At the appointed hour (7½ P. M.) quite a large number having assembled, Mr. Berkowitz (the talented editor of Louisville) being called to the chair, the meeting was called to order. After a lively discussion, in which some very decided opinions and quite eloquent remarks were made by Messrs. Kerr, Fox, Rogers, Munn, Berkowitz, the Misses Lukens (of Brighton, Pa.) and others, a motion was carried to disapprove of a Western Amateur Press Association.

Mr. Wright then made a motion that the meeting resolve itself into a Local Association, to meet quarter annually, and to be an adjunct of the W. A. P. A., its object being to promote the mutual interests of the Pittsburgh amateurs, giving them an opportunity to become well acquainted, and assist one another in their work.

Evangelical Association.

The Evangelical Association continued its sessions Saturday morning. After devotional exercises and preliminary routine business, the Committee on Statistics presented their report, showing the work of the church for the past year and its present condition, as follows:

Died, 63; expelled, 64; withdrawn, 143; removed, 230; converted, 1,186; received into the Church, 1,196; total members in full connection, 18,487; adults baptised, 198; children do, 293; traveling preachers, 50; resiting preachers, 38; churches, 94; value of churches, $169,700; number of parsonages, 13; value of do, $40,900; collected for superannuated preachers, $10,900; missionary collections, $2,026.22; do. Sunday School, $96.44; number of Sunday Schools, 111; officers and teachers, 1,217; scholars, 7,272; volumes in Library, 17,675.

The report was filed.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a delegation of Pittsburgh Conference, of Methodist church, at present in this city, appeared and were received with enthusiasm. Dr. Cox of M. E. Conference, delivered a fraternal address from that Conference.

The friendly feelings of this Convention were returned by President Bishop, J. J. Esher, in a short address, and a resolution to that effect passed by Conference.

A Popular Host.

We were agreeably surprised the other day to meet the familiar face of our worthy friend, G. W. Mullen Esq., of Philadelphia, who has been spending a few days at the Cleveland House. There are few Pittsburghers who are ignorant of that pleasant and home-like hotel in Philadelphia, the "St. Cloud," of which Mr. Mullen and his brothers are proprietors. This hotel, though not as large as the "Continental," is fitted up at least as well, and we think that there is no hotel in the Quaker City where a traveller will feel more at home, receive better attention or enjoy more comfortable meals.

Mr. Mullen's other hotel, the "Mountain House," at Cresson Springs, is as familiar to our readers as the "St. Cloud" in Philadelphia, and we are glad to learn that Mr. Mullin is to retain its proprietorship again this summer. It is a little early yet to be thinking of summer resorts, but still we would advise all of our citizens who intend to travel this summer to include Cresson Springs in their programme, as we feel confident that they will not regret it. We know of but few places where a warm summer's day can be spent so pleasantly as there, and at the "Mountain House" are always found all of the luxuries that the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets can afford. Under the capital management of Mr. Mullin it has attained world-wide fame, and as it is in our own suburbs, only a few hour's ride *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is regarded as the head centre for the rational enjoyment of our people.

Public Entertainments.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—To-night Bouicault's "Octoroon" will be presented at the Fifth Avenue by Manager Beamer's company, on which occasion Mr. and Mrs. Welsh Edwards will make a positive farewell to the public here, and we feel sure that in our opinion we will be seconded by that of a large proportion of our theatre goers—that there is not a member of Mr. Beamer's company who gives more general satisfaction in all parts they undertake than the Welsh Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. E. should have the satisfaction of seeing a full house this evening.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mrs. Chanfrau has taken her departure, but we hope, for the credit of Pittsburgh, not less than because it is the sincere desire of those who were fortunate enough to witness her admirable rendition of the characters of "Dora" and "Christie Johnstone," that ere long she may again favor us with another series of her artistic personations; because, during the past two weeks, Pittsburghers, at least very many of them, did not know what a treat was to be had through a visit to the Pittsburgh Opera House. When Jane Coombs played a brief engagement at the Academy of Music about a year ago she was comparatively unknown here, and as a result there were more unoccupied than occupied seats to greet her. However, she and her company returned in December last, and for two weeks large and cultured audiences gathered at Library Hall, and were nightly delighted with her fine personations in such deservedly popular dramas as "The Hunchback," "The World of Fashion," "The Honeymoon," and others of a like character, which are being too rapidly crowded from the stage by sensations of the modern school. Mrs. Chanfrau is not unlike Jane Coombs in her style and method; and "Dora" and "Christie Johnstone" may fairly be classed with the plays in which the latter lady has acquired such fame.

To-night we are to have "The Waifs of New York" and Miss Kate Raymond. The play is sensational in its character, was written by Mr. T. W. Meighen, and has been highly spoken of by the Eastern press.

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY OF ART AND DESIGN.—This is a superb place to spend an hour or two, when one has the time to spare, either during the day or evening. One should not expect, however, to take a peep at each of the gems of art with which the walls of the gallery in Library Hall are decorated during a visit of an hour or two. It will require many such visits to discover and enjoy all the attractive features of the exhibition with which the Art Association are favoring us with.

IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT.

The Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

But for the fact that yesterday was the Sabbath, some of our people, in whose recollection the memory of the Shamrock will ever retain its cherished tint, would have commemorated the 1066th anniversary of the death of St. Patrick—the Patron Saint of Ireland having breathed his last on the 17th of March, A. D. 465; but it was deemed advisable by the projectors of the demonstration to postpone the celebration until to-day.

The following Societies will participate in the procession to-day, under the direction of Lieut. M. Crowley, Grand Marshal:

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Pittsburgh; Ancient Order of Hibernians, Irwin's Station; St. James, of Temperanceville; St. Patrick's of Brownstown; St. Joseph's of Pittsburgh; St. Mary's, Point; St. Malach's Temperance Society; St. Malachi's Benevolent Society; Irish Confederation, Allegheny; Citizens of Ninth ward, Allegheny; Companies B and C, Irish Infantry. The procession will be headed by the Pittsburgh police, on this side of the river, and the Allegheny police on the North side.

The route will be as follows; Procession to form at 11 o'clock on Grant street, right resting on Webster avenue, up Webster avenue to Fulton, along Fulton to Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to Smithfield street, along Smithfield to Water, along Water to Penn avenue, along Penn to Sixth street, along Sixth to St. Clair, St. Clair to Bridge, over Bridge to Federal street, along Federal to Ohio, along Ohio street to Pasture Lane, along Pasture Lane to North Common, along North Common to Federal, down Federal to Ohio street, along Ohio to Chestnut, along Chestnut to Mechanic's street over Bridge to Penn, along Penn to Irwin street, along Irwin to Liberty street, along Liberty to Wood, along Wood to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the procession will be dismissed.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Fourth day's proceedings—Balloting for Delegates—The list at last completed—Fraternal greeting from the Laymen—The Gray case finally disposed of.

Conference re-assembled at eight o'clock this morning, and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead.

At nine o'clock the business session was opened, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The minutes of yesterday's sessions were read and approved.

SECOND BALLOT.

The tellers appointed to conduct the election for Delegates to the General Conference, announced the result of the second ballot taken Friday afternoon. The report stated that 224 votes had been cast, rendering 113 necessary to a choice. J. W. Baker received 123; Dr. Jos. Horner, 124, Dr. A. J. Eudsley 118, and Dr. Hunter 115.

The Bishop announced that the gentlemen named above had been elected, and as two Delegates were yet to be chosen, a third ballot would be necessary.

A THIRD BALLOT.

Rev. McClegary moved that Conference proceed to a third ballot. Agreed to.

On motion of Dr. J. Williams, Dr. Cox was relieved from serving as a teller, and Rev. Mr. Wood was appointed in his stead.

The roll was then called and the ballot proceeded with, after which the tellers retired to canvass the votes.

Dr. Holmes said the Committee appointed to receive the members of the Lay Electoral College be instructed to wait upon that body and announce the readiness of the Conference to receive them. Agreed to.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Beacom, a portion of the right block of the Church was vacated for the use of the laymen.

The Committee on Parsonages presented their report, and recommended in consideration of the difficulty of procuring good houses to rent, and the inconvenience of transporting heavy furniture, that charges and circuits make an effort to procure parsonages and heavy furniture. The Presiding Elders were requested to present the matter at their first quarterly meeting. The report was adopted.

RECEIVING THE LAY DELEGATES.

At this point the members of the Lay Electoral Conference entered the church, and were formally introduced by Bishop Simpson. The Committee to wait on Lay Convention announced that they had appointed to welcome the Lay Convention, Dr. Cox, who was now introduced, and gave a short history of the introduction of lay representation in the General Conference, stating that in earlier years he had first been in a minority of one, and afterwards in a minority of three. He then proceeded to address words of greeting to the brethren, making the assertion that he welcomed them to as noble a body of men as can be found anywhere, although it might not be modest in him to say so. He welcomed them—not as superiors, not as inferiors, but as brethren in the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Conference then united in singing the hymn commencing—

"Together let us sweetly live," &c.,

after which J. W. F. White, Esq., of Sewickley, was introduced by the President, R. E. Sellers, and proceeded to make a reply to the address of welcome. Dr. White said he could not claim to be a pioneer in the introduction of lay delegation. On the other hand, he opposed its introduction. He had his doubts and fears as to its utility, and his doubts were not yet entirely removed, though he had concluded that they be for the best. He had always trusted his ministerial brethren, and he trusted them no less now. He, as a lay delegate, had felt greatly flattered by Dr. Cox's remarks. The Doctor had introduced them to a noble band—and they were their *equals*. He remembered the old itenerant brethren as long as he could remember anything. They came to the house of his parents. They had placed their hands upon his head, and the thrills of pleasure thus produced he could still feel. He believed that there was now, and always had been a closer feeling of unity and sympathy between the laity and clergy of the Methodist Church than between the laity and clergy of any other Church.

Bishop Simpson spoke briefly but feelingly in reply to the fraternal greetings which had been exchanged.

The Doxology was then sung, and those who wished were given an opportunity to retire.

THE THIRD BALLOT.

The tellers here appeared and announced that there had been no election on the third ballot for the remaining Delegates to be chosen, $10,000 collected for superannuated preachers, $10,900; missionary collections, $2,026.22; do. Sunday School, $96.44; number of Sunday Schools, 111; officers and teachers, 1,217; scholars, 7,272; volumes in Library, 17,675.

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COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Charles Heintsman, larceny by bailee, 15 months imprisonment in Work House.

Joseph Higgins, indictment for selling liquor without license, was fined $100 and costs.

John Jones, convicted of larceny, twenty days in jail.

George Moorhead, $15 and costs for assault and battery.

James Smart, county jail for three months for larceny.

John Greene, for fornication and bastardy, sentenced to pay $20 to Poor Directors, $20 to prosecutor, one dollar and a half per week for four years, and to give security in the sum of $500 to comply with this order.

William Weimer was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary for larceny.

Robert Morgan, indicted for larceny, one year and six months to the Penitentiary.

John Kirker, who plead guilty to larceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse one year.

Ellen Wilson, convicted of larceny, fifteen days to jail.

John Goldman, indicted for larceny, two years and six months to the Penitentiary.

John Brown, indictment larceny, two years and six months to the Penitentiary.

Jacob Cauley, indictment larceny, eighteen months in the Work House.

Christian Meyer, indictment selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $20 and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in jail.

Annie Purcell, who plead guilty to keeping a bawdy house, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs and undergo three months imprisonment in the Work House.

Charles Herrold, indictment assault and battery, was sentenced to pay the costs.

James D. Stone, who plead guilty to stealing a horse from F. F. Drew, four years to the Penitentiary.

John Linkelfelter, indictment assault and battery, a fine of $10 and costs.

Charles E. Knapp, indictment larceny, two years and three months in the Penitentiary.

Hank Wilson, indictment larceny by bailee, eighteen months in the workhouse.

Oswald Heckman, indictment, assault and battery, $5 and costs.

Patrick Kearney, mayhem, $10 fine and four months in the workhouse.

Theodore Smith, indictment selling liquor to minors, $20 fine.

The above is the largest amount of business transacted in this Court in one day for twenty years.

Trial List for Monday.

Commonwealth vs.	
S. Crozier & J. Gorneau	David Lloyd,
Geo. Facfis,	Geo. Bauman,
Frank Daniel,	Wm. J. Lowrie,
John Banker,	Wm. W. Ennis et al.,
Wm. Pearce,	Michael Quinn,
Daniel Donnelly,	David Lloyd et al.,
Joseph McMullen,	Geo. Hober et al.,
Patrick F. McAnally,	John Frank,
John Babylon,	Nancy Wright,
Mary Pryon,	Michael J. Hannor,
John Gill et al.,	E. McCarthy (2 cases).

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMILTON.

Nothing but routine business was transacted in this court.

Trial List For To-Day.

92. McCloskey vs. Dunshee.
106. Pittsburgh vs. J. Gills' heirs.
107. " " "
121. " " ward
147. " " vs. McCullough, Jr.
121. McGummas vs. P. F. & M. Turnpike Co.
148. Andrews vs. Hall.
166. Bloomer vs. Hoeveller.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

This court was engaged in the hearing of motions, petitions, &c.

Trial List for to-day.

Following is the trial list for to-day:
44. Partridge vs. Thom.
54. Nash vs. Vetter et al.
65. Shamburg vs. Rist.
62. McCafferty vs Fulton, et al.
64. Snype vs. Howard.
70. Rose vs. Schad.
71. Elleck vs. Mall.
78. Wilbarris vs. Kelley, et al.
79. Sill & Co. vs. McCombs.
88. McClintock vs. Bracken.

P. H. Hacke,

Removed to 21 Fifth avenue, third door above the old store.

Opening of spring on Monday. Some great novelties will be exhibited.

In store and to arrive, 20,000 gallons Imperial French Wine Vinegar, at 307 Liberty street.

JOHN ROTH & SON,
Successor to G. Ludewig.
6

Extra Good Value

In Black Alpacas at forty, forty-five, fifty, fifty-five and sixty-two and a half cents at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 168 Federal street, Allegheny.

For Sale.—Lease and fixtures for sale at No. 27 St. Clair street. Lease running three years yet for the whole building. Inquire on the premises. tf.

BREVITIES.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

MOVING time moves on apace.

WHAT has become of the smoke consumers?

THE public schools are to have a week's vacation at the 1st of April.

WELSH EDWARDS takes a benefit at the Fifth Avenue Opera House this evening.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, of good habits, advertises for boarding in this morning's paper.

OFFICER DOAR has resigned his position on the police force, on account of physical disability.

THE explosive power of gun-cotton is proven to be about five times that of ordinary powder.

MAYOR BLACKMORE yesterday morning had forty-nine Saturday night communists before him.

TWO mild murderers and one gentlemanly horse thief lately tipped over a Missouri jail, and escaped.

THE jury in the Tichborne case received one guinea (a little over five dollars) per day for their services.

MRS. HELEN JENKINS, it is said, will soon deliver her lecture on "Woman's Mission" in some of the neighboring towns.

IN the case of J. P. Johnson against W. W. Charles, for aggravated assault and battery, the hearing was waived.

FRANCIS KENNEDY was on Saturday held to bail in $500 for his appearance at court, to answer a charge of illegal liquor selling.

THE OFFERINGS of home artists in the art exhibition compare very favorably with most from abroad.

SOME $15,000 was subscribed yesterday in St. Paul's Cathedral, for the finishing of the edifice and erection of an Episcopal palace.

FRANCIS KENNEDY waived a hearing before the Mayor on Saturday, and gave bail for court, to answer a charge of selling liquor to minors.

JAMES NARY, a colored vagrant, was, on Saturday sent to the Work House for six months. It is but a few days since his last term expired.

THOMAS O'NEILL, an old acquaintance of the police, was fighting on Saturday night, and was taken in. He will go to the Work House this morning.

THE last sensation at Paris is the discovery of a copy of the Constitution of the French Republic of 1794, bound in the skin of a victim of the guillotine.

ROBERT STEVENS, of the second Ward, Allegheny, was arrested and taken before Mayor Kelson, on Saturday for refusing to support his wife. He was locked up for a hearing to-day.

EDWARD SHAY spent Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights in the Central station house. He will be furnished with better quarters at Claremont.

THE hearing in the case of Peter Corry, charged with cutting Holtzman, has been again postponed, the latter not having sufficiently recovered to be in attendance.

FOUR thousand three hundred and sixty-two homeless persons were provided with lodgings by the police of New York last week. How many did our policemen take to their homes?

ROBERT DOUGLASS told the Mayor yesterday morning that he had been robbed, on Saturday night, in a saloon on Washington street. However, he had money enough left to pay his fine of three dollars and costs.

A MAN holding an official position was arrested for being engaged in a street fight on Saturday evening. He left $20 for his appearance at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, which amount was forfeited yesterday morning.

THE greatest run of luck on record is that of a Baltimore cigar dealer, who within the last three months has inherited a fortune, drawn a big lottery prize, found $7,000 buried in the cellar of his house, and lost his mother-in-law.

ON Saturday morning the waters of the Allegheny were transformed with a filmy covering of ice. The backwater from the Allegheny steadied the body while Jack Frost performed the operation.

DETECTIVE John Herron Saturday night arrested Charles Wallenberg, for whom the authorities have been looking for some time, as the person who has been doing a large amount of hotel thieving.

JOHN BURKE and John F. Kane will go to the Work House this morning, for thirty days each, on commitments from Alderman Sterrett. Burke is charged with no less grave an offense than breaking his wife's leg.

THE people of the burnt district in Wisconsin continue to discover victims of the awful fire of last autumn. In cleaning out his well recently a man in Peshtigo found the body of a carpenter who had been at work for him when the fire came.

THE Coshocton (Ohio) *Age* says: "That old, reliable and newspaper, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, has donned a bright, new suit, was considerably enlarged, and altogether has been made *the best paper that comes from the world's blacksmith shop.*"

IN the Court of Common Pleas Saturday, was presented the petition of E. Richards, by his next friend, for separation from her husband, Hiram Richards, charging him with neglect and desertion. Subpœna awarded, returnable the second Monday of June.

BY ORDER of Lieutenant Crowley, grand marshal of the St. Patrick procession, assistant marshals to the grand-marshal shall wear *whites ashes*, to distinguish them from other marshals. The Donnelly Guards are ordered to form on the right of the procession.

JOSEPH WOOD was arrested Saturday afternoon for drunkenness. On his person were found sixty-seven English sovereigns, and a considerable quantity of currency. He is probably $400 richer to-day for having spent a night under the surveillance of Captain Cupples.

ELIZABETH WASSON, a child about seven years of age, was transferred from the Allegheny Orphan Asylum, on Saturday, to the care of Patrick Sloddin, who asked this privilege of adopting her, and gave the necessary testimonials of his ability and disposition to care for her properly.

J. M. CHARLES, Esq., one of the most studious, accomplished, painstaking and faithful members of the Pittsburgh Opera House force, will take a benefit on Wednesday evening. If the audience be commensurate with his worth as a gentleman and ability as an actor, the house will be crowded from pit to dome.

MAYOR BLACKMORE does not do his duty, in allowing gin mills to sell on the Sabbath day. There are saloons kept open all day on the Sabbath, and would be returned if he would but give the order to his police to do it. We presume it would be killing the goose that lays the golden egg to have them closed.

THREE GANGS of trackmen on the Fort Wayne road have struck for higher wages lately. The Palestine gang inaugurated the movement and have been discharged. The others will be re-engaged at the rates asked for. Two freight cars which jumped the track have remained off in consequence of this movement.

AT an early hour yesterday morning an old lady, named Mrs. McCleary by name, called an officer and told him that her beautiful daughter, Mollie, was abusing her and breaking up the furniture in their house. Mollie was arrested, and, not being an old offender, though of a somewhat tender age, the Mayor sentenced her to the workhouse for six months, in default of a fine of fifty dollars.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON the Pittsburgh Law Association held a meeting in the district court room, for the purpose of electing officers, when the following were chosen: James W. Murray, president; Alex. G. Cochran, vice-president; H. A. Collier, secretary; Joseph M. Gazzam, treasurer; A. M. Brown, John S. Ferguson, B. F. Kennedy, John C. Newmyer and C. S. Fetterman, executive committee.

SISTER ALOYSIUS, of the Convent of Mercy at Loretto, departed this life at the convent, suddenly, on Saturday morning. She was Miss Philomena Ihmsen, daughter of the late C. Ihmsen. Her life was a pure and holy one. She made herself a recluse through purely Christian motives, abandoning a world of frivolry and fashion which great wealth and high social position might have enabled her to enjoy.

BUT a short time since W. Reagan was discharged from the workhouse, where had he served a term for wife beating. Last night he was pressed again for the same brutal offense, and the Mayor will attend to his case this morning. Mrs. Reagan earns a livelihood by keeping a little shop on Seventh avenue, and her liege lord, not content with beating her, she states, frequently destroys her little little stock in trade, and breaks her furniture.

THE Ashland *Times* says: "The staunch and reliable exponent of Republican principles in the old Keystone State—the Pittsburgh GAZETTE—comes to us in a new dress, bright and sparkling. It is now in the 87th year of its existence, older in fact than the Constitution of the United States, and claims to be the first paper published West of the Alleghenies. May its success continue, as it is firmly devoted to the cause of Liberty and Union.

IN Sewickley borough the following ticket was elected Friday: Justices of the Peace—John Way, Jr., Jas. McHatties. Judge of Election—W. H. Seaman. Inspectors of Election—J. M. Love, C. Marlatt. Commissioner—W. McCormick. School Directors—George Gibb, two years; William Neely, three years; J. C. Anderson, one years. Assessor—Samuel Neely. Constable—Samuel Neely. Township Clerk—E. P. Young. Auditor—W. A. Jones.

THE result of Friday's election in the North End District was as follows: Road Commissioners—H. Kreiling, G. W. Day, J. B. Hewett. Justice—J. Chess. Treasurer—H. M. Boyle. School Directors—J. O. S. Gorsuch, three years; J. McNaugher, 3 years; T. M. Marshall, 2 years; J. Ford, 2 years; C. B. Welty, 1 year; B. A. Elliot, 1 year. Assessors—Jos. McIntyer, G. Kimberlin, C. King. Judge of Election—D. M. Evans. Inspectors of Election—J. Born, M. Evans. Constable—M. Cullen.

ON Saturday a lad named Coleman was run over and killed on the New Castle branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The boy was crossing a trestle bridge when a train of cars came suddenly in sight. He seemed to be paralyzed with fear, and utterly unable to do anything to save himself, and although the engine was reversed and all possible efforts put forth to prevent the accident on the part of the men on the train, they were vain, and the lad was hurled to instant death.

COL. BARR, the popular lessee of the Central Hotel, has exhibited good taste in the renovation and re-arrangement of the Hotel offices. The guests and the clerks are equally pleased with the change. The owner of the Central, Col. Phillips, rarely falls short of his mark. Perhaps this Hotel is the only instance; the present building, large as it is, is constantly filled with satisfied guests. The indications are that if it was a story higher and also extended 100 feet further down Second and Third avenues, it would be none too large.

THERE is a small painting in the Art Gallery entitled "The Return of the Battle Flags," which is a perfect gem in its way. On Saturday last a countryman merchant visiting the Gallery, was much pleased with it, and resolved to take it home with him. He called the genial General Manager Johns to him, and, with lofty air, handed him a ten dollar bill for the painting, saying that the pretty thing would please the little ones, and if that sum would take it, a bargain was made. He left the Gallery at once when told that $800 in gold was the price of the gem, and that several parties were about to bid against each other to obtain it at a bonus. Another verdant visitor, on being told that a small mountain landscape sketch was worth $1,800, in his disgust, exclaimed to the attendant, "Why, man, do you take me to be crazy? I can buy the whole darned mountain for half the money that you ask for its likeness." Verily, some folks need training on art matters.

MR. R. W. SEAGER, the conductor of the Oratorio of Esther, recently given in the city, yesterday received the sad intelligence of the serious and probably fatal illness of his father, the Rev. M. Seager, of the Geflessee Conference. The Reverend gentleman has spent over fifty years of his life in the ministry, and is widely known and esteemed in Methodist circles. He is now the oldest minister in the Conference with which he is connected, being eighty-two years of age. Mr. Seager left thecity upon receipt of the telegram yesterday, for the home of his parents in Lima, New York.

THE Democratic County Committee held a meeting Saturday, at the St. Charles Hotel. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Democratic voters of Allegheny county be requested to meet at the usual place of holding delegate elections, (unless where specially ordered otherwise by the chairman of this committee), on Saturday, April 6th, in the townships, between the hours of three and five o'clock, and in the other districts from six to seven o'clock P. M., and elect two delegates from each district to meet in County Convention at the Court House on Thursday, April 11th, at ten o'clock A. M., to select delegates to the State Convention at Reading, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Convention.

DAVID JONES, Patrick O'Connor, David Wilson and David Crawford were arrested Saturday night at the New York Hotel, on Penn street near Twelfth, while engaged in an extensive brawl. At the hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, O'Connor claimed that the others, "the notorious" had snatched up a five dollar note with which he (O'C.) was about to pay for some drinks; words had followed, and Wilson had taken up the quarrel, and demonstrated with Jones for taking the money, been knocked down by the latter and afterwards giving him a severe trounsing. Officer Alstadt, in assisting to arrest one or two of the parties, was choked by Crawford, for which Jones paid $25, and costs, crawford $10 and costs, and the others were discharged.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW CASTLE, March 16, 1872.

Our city can now boast of having a Black Mayor, and we are now looking forward to good times.

Both our rolling mills are in successful operation. The Etna furnaces have been sold to Kemberly, of Sharon, and blowed in this week. W. Coleman, of your city, and J. Rhodes, of our city, are building eighty coke ovens. Rees, Brown & Berger are building one of the largest furnaces in our valley. The Western Union Telegraph Company have opened an office in the Leslie House, Mr. Stoughton, proprietor. Mr. A. M. Coulter, an old operator, has charge of the office.

The Opera House is doing a nice business since it has been remodelled.

On Wednesday night a man by the name of Christ. Keyser fell into the canal, near the guard lock. He is supposed to have been under the influence of liquor.

The New Castle and Franklin Railroad is certain to be built, as there is almost enough money paid in to commence operations on.

Yours, A.

Acknowledgment.—*The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor* gratefully acknowledges an appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars from the Hailman fund, received from Hon. James Blackmore.

MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

P. H. Hacke,

Removed to 21 Fifth avenue, third door above the old store.

Opening of spring on Monday. Some great novelties will be exhibited.

LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS.

Issued to the Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Thursday, March 14, 1872, and Bearing that Date; Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, Nos. 37 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

124,498.—Oyster-Steamer—William A. Jones, Erie, Pa.

124,509.—Composition Pavement — Thomas Price, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to himself and John D. Burton, same place.

124,514.—Buckle—Robert F. Russel, Hazleton, Pa.

125,524.—Saw Mill—Samuel Weymouth, Williamsport, assignor to H. F. Snyder and G. S. Snyder, same place, and Antes Snyder, Freeport, Pa.

124,619.—Die for Forging Harrow Teeth—John Pedder and George Abel, West Pittsburgh, Pa.

124,628.—Harness Snap—Samuel Reynolds, Allegheny Pa.

124,634.—Dust Brush—Augustus Schelling, Erie, Pa.

Jno. Biggert & Son,

Agents of the WEED FAMILY FAVORITE Sewing Machine, request every one in search of a machine, filling every requirement, to call at 116 Market street, and examine the Weed. *Do not be persuaded to buy any machine until you have first examined the Weed.* If we cannot convince you that it is the one you want, of course you need not buy it, and we shall always find pleasure in showing our goods whether we sell or not, we shall esteem it a favor to have you call on us. tf.

P. H. Hacke,

Removed to 21 Fifth avenue, third door above the old store.

Opening of spring on Monday. Some great novelties will be exhibited.

All that is Wanting

To secure comfort and convenience in doing your spring sewing, is to get a WEED Sewing Machine.—116 Market street. tf.

Spring 1872.

In counting necessary purchases for the season, do not forget a Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine. 116 Market street. tf.

Fortune-Tellers and Their Crimes.

The *Police News* yesterday developed some phases of the mischief and wickedness caused by fortune-tellers" and some of the class known as "herb doctors." A family in Germantown were the victims on this occasion. The lady of the house and one of the servants were made sick and partly poisoned by "powders" got from one of these fortune